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## West Germany at Crossroads

Hesse Election Blurs Future Course of National Politics

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*  
**BONN** — Voters in the state of Hesse, in one of the most awaited and closely scrutinized elections in long time, have cast a pall of uncertainty over the future course of West German politics.

## Opposition Resumes Bonn Coalition Talks

**BONN** — West Germany's three center-right opposition parties resumed negotiations Monday night on a new coalition to remove Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, despite their severe setback Sunday in the Hesse state election.

But the fourth round of talks between the conservative opposition and the liberal Free Democrats, who quit Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal government on Sept. 17, did not signal the political uncertainty in Bonn.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the former foreign minister, whose Free Democratic Party suffered its worst defeat with just 3.1 percent of the vote in Hesse, said Monday after a heated meeting of party leaders: "We still aim to elect a new chancellor on Friday."

Rebel Deputies

Six Free Democratic deputies called in separate statements for his resignation, saying that they and others would not vote in the Bundestag, the lower house, to replace Mr. Schmidt with Helmut Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Union.

The Christian Social Union, the Christian Democrats' Bavarian-based sister party, whose 52 votes are essential to Mr. Kohl's bid for power, demanded that Mr. Genscher guarantee that at least

40 of the 53 Free Democrat deputies would vote for the new coalition.

But if all Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union members support Mr. Kohl on Friday, then only 23 Free Democrat votes will be needed for a majority.

Mr. Kohl said that the negotiations will be needed for a majority and could last all night before the parties decided at separate meetings Tuesday whether to endorse an agreement.

"As the person immediately concerned, I will not go into the vote on Friday unless I can confidently expect to be elected," he said.

Mr. Schmidt renewed his appeal Monday night for an all-party accord to call an immediate general election to resolve the Bonn government crisis.

He said in a television interview that the Hesse vote had showed that the Free Democratic deputies sent to Bonn in 1980 had "no mandate for a midterm switch."

Free Democrat sources said that the catastrophic outcome of the Hesse election had further weakened support for Mr. Genscher's course in the party.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, who until Sept. 17 was Mr. Genscher's leading deputy at the Foreign Ministry, said that the Free Democrats

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

tion, the so-called Greens, holds the power balance between the country's two major parties. Germans have a big, frightening word for this realignment that evokes the Weimar Republic: *Unregierbarkeit*, or ungovernability.

Polls Proved Wrong

Converted by the collapse of Mr. Schmidt's coalition into a referendum on national politics, the Hesse vote had been expected to confirm the Christian Democrats' commanding countrywide lead over the chancellor's Social Democrats, whose popularity has been sapped during 13 years in power. Polls had put the Christian Democrats tantalizingly close to an absolute majority of seats in the 110-member state legislature.

Instead, in a high turnout, the

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Christian Democrats took only 45.6 percent of the vote and 52 seats, while Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats — leaping almost 10 percentage points over opinion-poll forecasts — cornered 42.8 percent and 49 seats. Ratifying his claim to be the country's third political force, the radical-populist Green protest movement won 8 percent of the vote, and 9 seats; the party the Greens have displaced, the Free Democrats, sank to an all-time low of 3.1 percent, and no seats.

Mr. Schmidt, who had summoned the people of Hesse to punish the Free Democrats for quitting his government on Sept. 17, was reaffirmed Sunday as the most popular politician in the nation. He carried the discredited Hesse Social Democrat machine to something resembling a triumph.

By the same token, his opponents — Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the Free Democrats — were denied a mandate for their proposed new coalition in Bonn. The conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine, no friend of Mr. Schmidt, called the vote a "catastrophe" for the Christian Democrats and "devastating" for the Free Democrats.

Party Survival in Doubt

The severest judgment was meted out to the Free Democrats, whose survival as a party is now open to question. Mr. Genscher says the Free Democrats are "condemned" to go forward with their plans to help vote Mr. Kohl into office on Friday. The party's left wing, which beatifiedly opposes this move, has no realistic alternative that will guarantee the organization's existence.

Acceptance of Mr. Schmidt's call for an all-party pact to dissolve parliament now and to hold elections could mean the extinction of the Free Democrats as a national political organization if, as in Hesse, they slid below the 5-percent barrier needed for parliamentary representation.

Ironically, however, the Hesse vote was also a reversal for Mr. Genscher's arch political foe, Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Christian Democrats' independent Bavarian sister party. Mr. Strauss has argued that the Bonn alliance with the Free Democrats is unnecessary, since the Christian Democrats are now capable of winning a nationwide majority.

The Christian Democrats' 45.6-percent showing in Hesse undercuts Mr. Strauss's thesis, suggesting strongly that coalition-building is still imperative to govern in West Germany. Meetings Monday and Tuesday will show whether Mr. Strauss limits his demands on the humbled Free Democrats, permitting them to contemplate a permanent role to contemplate a permanent role.

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An Italian soldier was watched by three Palestinian children on Monday as he took over patrol duty in the rubble of the Sabra refugee camp in West Beirut, the scene of a massacre this month.

## Israeli Soldiers Looted, Vandalized Homes and Shops in West Beirut

By J. Michael Kennedy  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**BEIRUT** — Osama Khaladi, a professor of biochemistry at the American University Hospital, calls it a small price to pay in war.

His family is alive and safe, while others are dead. And it is only a matter of time before he can move back into his apartment.

He and his wife went back to the apartment Sunday to survey the damage of war — in this case to see what had been carried away by Israeli soldiers.

"They looted art books. They took a shotgun and a rifle, which was to be expected," Mr. Khaladi said. "They looted a number of ancient pots. We had a plumber in the house doing repairs and they took a lot of pipes."

"They took a lot of stainless steel cooking pots and my electric drills. They took a lot of my wife's

clothes, perfumes, toiletries, a hot curler, hair brushes.

"They took my lecture notes, books and clothes, put them on the floor and defecated on them. They broke raw eggs on the pile."

The looting and vandalizing of the Khaladi apartment was stopped only after Malcolm Kerr, the president of American University, intervened. He went to the apartment with Mr. Khaladi's wife, Samia, and asked the Israelis to stop.

Why was their home trashed and looted? As far as the Khaladis can tell, only because it is in the same building that housed the Palestine Research Center, an organization funded by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Khaladis said the research center was not damaged nearly as badly as his apartment. And his story of looting and vandalism is

but one of many coming to light in Beirut.

The Israelis said they were conducting searches for weapons as they moved from house to house before leaving West Beirut on Sunday.

Throughout the week, however, Israeli trucks loaded with household appliances and furniture were seen driving south toward Israel.

And the looting has not been restricted to home furnishings. Cars, for example, have been loaded onto flatbed trucks and taken off, presumably to Israel.

No one knows the extent of the looting since the Israelis entered the predominantly Moslem sector of Beirut on Sept. 15, the day after Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect, was assassinated. The Rivera Hotel, where the Israelis set up their command post, has not been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Peace Force Moves Into Beirut Camps

By David B. Ottaway  
*Washington Post Service*

**BEIRUT** — French and Italian troops of the multinational peace-keeping force began to deploy Monday inside the Palestinian refugee camps on the southern outskirts of West Beirut despite the continued token presence of Israeli troops at the port and airport, which has kept U.S. marines from landing.

Palestinian residents gave the French and Italians a warm welcome, some with tears in their eyes, as the first patrols spread out in the filthy, twisting streets of Sabra and Chatila camps where hundreds of civilians were massacred Sept. 16 to 18.

The last troops of the French and Italian contingents arrived Monday, bringing the total presence in West Beirut to roughly 2,200. The State Department announced Monday that 1,200 U.S. marines would take up positions at Beirut's international airport, probably beginning Wednesday.

Israeli military spokesmen said Sunday that the army would officially complete its withdrawal from the western sector by Wednesday and from "all of Beirut," including the Christian eastern sector, by the end of the week.

Italy's ambassador, Franco Lucifora, said that the French and Italians had decided to go ahead with the deployment of their forces at the urging of Lebanon's new president, Amin Gemayel, who was anxious for a demonstration of the peacekeeping force's presence in the camps.

The ambassador said that the decision was made "on the spot" Monday morning after a meeting of the three Western ambassadors and representatives of the Lebanese Army under the chairmanship of President Gemayel.

A French Army spokesman said that two companies of paratroopers, or roughly 240 men, established themselves inside the camps early Monday afternoon and that the rest of the French contingent would deploy there on Tuesday. Another 100 to 200 Italian para-

troopers also took up positions in the camp Monday.

Meanwhile, the fate of residents in the camps appeared to be in question as local press reports said that the Lebanese government hoped to reduce the number of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon from its present estimated 500,000 to as few as 50,000.

The first meeting of the Lebanese

Israel's commander in Lebanon says he has no "specific information" on a massacre. Page 2.

nese government-appointed committee looking into the massacres was held Monday. The army prosecutor, Assad Jaman, appealed to the Lebanese and international relief workers to provide evidence. He said that he would begin taking witnesses' testimony Tuesday.

The government investigation was ordered by President Gemayel, who has promised a thorough inquiry into the massacres despite the almost certain involvement of members of militias belonging to his own Christian forces.

1,200 U.S. Marines Due

The State Department said Monday that 1,200 U.S. marines would be deployed at Beirut airport as part of the peacekeeping force, Reuters reported from Washington. A spokesman said that he expected the marines to take up their positions Wednesday.

Late last week, the Pentagon said that it expected only about 800 marines to go into Beirut, but the State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said Monday that 400 more would be landed because of the size of the airport area the U.S. force is to guard.

"I would not attach any huge significance" to the increase in the size of the force, he added. He said the United States did not expect an Israeli presence "of any significance" to remain anywhere in Beirut as the U.S. force moved in.

Yom Kippur Observed

Israel observed Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, on Monday, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. Radios and television sets were silenced until sundown, and newspapers did not appear.



Helmut Kohl, leader of the West German Christian Democratic Union, inviting Alfred Dregger, the party's national vice chairman, to sit beside him Monday at the party talks in Bonn.

## Frankfurt Share Prices Plummet; Mark Plunges to a 13-Month Low

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

**BONN** — Prices on the Frankfurt stock exchange took what bankers said was the sharpest tumble on record and the Deutsche mark plummeted to a 13-month low against the dollar after the election in Hesse state Sunday showed political uncertainty.

Only 10 days ago Frankfurt rewarded one of the strongest stock market rallies in recent years, following news of the collapse of the local Democratic-led coalition that had held power for 13 years.

That surge reflected hopes by investors that a new conservative government would effect measures, such as support for Bonn's tattered nuclear energy program, tax relief for industry and aid in social welfare programs, that would offer some respite from the country's recession.

Frankfurt-based bank officials said Monday's stock market jitters reflected investor fears that the electoral defeat in Hesse of the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats, the alliance that hopes to form a new government in Bonn, was a harbinger of further political uncertainty that might delay an upswing.

Highlighting those fears, bankers reported heavy selling of construction, telecommunications and

utility shares. The shares prices of Hoechst, a large construction company, and Rheinelektro, a major utility, dropped about 20 Deutsche marks (\$7.90) each. Shares of Philipp Holzmann, another construction company, and Heidelberger Zement, a building materials supplier, dropped 12 DM.

The Commerzbank share index sank 25.2 points to 684.9, a drop described by the bank's analysts as the sharpest since World War II.

"Total insecurity reigns," an official at a major commercial bank observed.

He said the uncertainty was fed by what investors interpreted as a strengthening of the Social Democratic Party's left wing in Sunday's elections. The party's left wing favors socialist economic policies, including government control of industrial investment. That insecurity, he said, was further outcried by the strong performance of the Greens, a party of ecologists and pacifists that favors a no-growth economic policy.

In heavy trading on Frankfurt's currency exchange, the value of the dollar climbed to 2.520 marks, its highest level since August 1981, from 2.5145 Friday. The rise came despite intervention by the Bundesbank, the central bank, which sold \$65.4 million, its largest inter-

vention in nearly a year, to support the mark.

The Bundesbank also intervened to support bond prices, purchasing paper totaling about 137 million DM, to ease similar pressure on the bond market.

Yen and French Franc Fall

The dollar also surged against other major currencies, setting highs against the yen and the French franc, Reuters reported.

In Tokyo, the dollar rose to its highest level in more than five years, closing at 268.40 yen, up from 266.15 in New York late Friday. Traders ascribed the dollar's strength partly to lingering jitters from Friday's report by Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's largest commercial bank, that it had lost about \$37 million in foreign exchange trading conducted without permission by an employee in Singapore. Another factor was the approach of Japan's Sept. 30 settlement date.

In Paris, the dollar surged to a record 7.1775 francs, compared with about 7.10 Friday. Dealers cited the general strong demand for the dollar.

Partly reflecting the strength of the dollar, gold prices continued to slump. On the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold for delivery this month was settled at \$404.60, down \$11.70 from Friday.



VISITOR — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain acknowledged well-wishers Monday following consultations with Hong Kong's political leaders. Story, Page 4.

## New York City Rediscovered Melting Pot Role

Old Dream Attracts New Wave of Immigrants From Asia and Americas

By Dena Kleiman  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — More so today than at any time since the early part of this century, when boatloads of Irish, Italians and East Europeans spilled onto the city's shores, New York is a city of immigrants.

Beginning 17 years ago with a loosening in the federal immigration law, the latest surge of foreigners from virtually every nation has reached dimensions not seen since the last great wave of immigration ended in the 1920s, federal immigration records show.

More than one million immigrants now live in New York City. According to the Immigration and

Naturalization Service, there are more than 650,000 immigrants here legally and the city estimates there are 750,000 others here illegally.

The heaviest influxes are from Central and South America, the Caribbean, Italy, the Soviet Union, India, China and Korea, a complex mix that includes wealthy newcomers whose high visibility often obscures the traditional immigrant force, those who come here with only a dream and a willingness to struggle.

This new surge is altering the city's ethnic texture, revitalizing many of its neighborhoods and reaffirming something about the city many may have thought was

long lost — that despite the fiscal crisis, crime statistics and other drawbacks, the rage-to-riches promise of New York that attracted generations of immigrants is still very much alive.

"The word has leaked out," said Frank Vardy, who analyzes immigration for the city's Planning Commission. "You can make a living in this city, and you might even make it big."

All over New York, immigrants are making their mark. And nowhere is this presence more apparent than in the new ethnic outposts that have sprouted in recent years, taking over where Little Italy, Chinatown, the Lower East

Side and other immigrant outbursting grounds of the past left off.

Of these, perhaps none is more an epitome of the whole city's new ethnic landscape than Elmhurst, Queens. It is the city's most ethnically diverse neighborhood, a true melting pot where 20,000 immigrants from more than 110 countries live in the shadow of the elevated Flushing subway line, and where every day a trip to the cleaners, a stop at the post office or a wait for the bus becomes an important step in that complicated mosaic involved in becoming an American.

Elmhurst is the kind of place where the local grocer is Korean, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## INSIDE

■ Britain's Labor Party approved, after a tumultuous debate in Blackpool, a measure designed to purge key members of its extreme left wing in the hope of improving its chances to win the next general elections. Page 4.

■ Chinese-Soviet relations, said Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, may improve, but he added that Moscow is the main threat to peace and improved ties are far off. Page 5.

■ The highly sophisticated, multimillion-dollar satellites launched by the Pentagon to gather weather data critical for U.S. military and intelligence operations have been virtually inoperable for at least the last 17 months, U.S. military and civilian officials say. Page 4.





Hans-Dietrich Genscher, second from right, leader of the Free Democrats, discussing the outcome of the Hesse election Monday in Bonn with party officials Günter Verheugen, left, secretary-general; Gerhart Baum, right; and Horst-Jürgen Lahmann, Free Democratic leader in Bremen.



Petra Kelly, left, the chairwoman of the Greens, at a news conference Monday in Bonn after the environmental party won nine seats and 8 percent of the vote in elections in the state of Hesse.

## West Germans Are at Crossroads

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happened, but face-saving, place in a Kohl government.

But the emergence of the Greens, who have grown out of the so-called peace movement, ecological campaigns and local citizen-initiative groups, has added a new building block to the coalition possibilities in West Germany.

The Greens' professed disdain

for parliamentary government and their resort to the street to press their demands — not to mention their countercultural lifestyles — have persuaded many Germans that they are not fit partners for anything. But Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party leader, has made it clear he envisions possible understandings with the Greens.

With parliamentary elections on

## West German Industry Seems Certain To Defy U.S. Ban on Pipeline Parts

Reuters

BONN — West German industry plans to defy a U.S. ban this week and ship compressor stations for the Siberian natural gas pipeline, West German officials and Western diplomats said Monday.

The diplomats said Washington would immediately invoke sanctions against the turbine makers AEG-Kanis, a subsidiary of the troubled AEG electrical group, in line with steps taken earlier against French, British and Italian firms.

They said the sanctions would probably involve a temporary order that would ban AEG-Kanis from access to U.S. gas technology.

A spokesman for a publicly owned warehouse company in the North Sea port of Bremen said that two companies, AEG-Kanis

and Mannesmann Anlagenbau, were due to ship the compressor stations to the Soviet Union from Bremen early Wednesday.

An AEG spokeswoman said she could not confirm or deny the shipment, but reaffirmed her company's intention to deliver turbines for the pipeline. No comment was available from Mannesmann Anlagenbau, general contractors on the pipeline. The firm has said it is not subject to the U.S. ban.

Mitterrand Attacks U.S. Policy President François Mitterrand of France on Monday called efforts by the Reagan administration to stop European countries from participating in the Soviet gas pipeline project "unacceptable interference."

Mr. Mitterrand, speaking in the southern town of Figeac, also called on Western Europe to take a tougher line against U.S. economic penetration and to reject efforts by Washington to dictate trade policies.

The president's remarks were among his sharpest on record on relations between the European Community and the United States.

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London	— Joni Nelson	— 628-8181
Geneva	— James Fees	— 98-74-81

## Bonn Parties Hold Talks

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would remain split as long as Mr. Genscher was party leader.

Asked if he expected the Bundestag to remove Mr. Schmidt, he told the *Nürnberger Nachrichten*: "I am convinced it won't."

Mr. Genscher, interviewed on television, said he still believed that a clear majority of Free Democratic deputies would endorse a center-right coalition in a secret vote Tuesday.

Asked if he would resign otherwise, he said: "I assume we will get a sufficient majority for our proposal, so the question is hypothetical."

Speculation mounted in Bonn that Mr. Schmidt, who gathered an enormous sympathy vote for the Social Democratic Party in Hesse, might make new moves to forestall a center-right pact.

One report said the chancellor might ask the Bundestag for a vote of confidence this week. Another said he would present a new 13-point policy program to the house.

The chancellor dodged questions on his intentions, saying: "If I planned to take initiatives, I would not leak them in advance on television."



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## Israeli General Says He Lacked 'Specifics' on Massacres

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The senior Israeli commander in Lebanon, Major General Amir Dori, says that he had no "specific information" that a massacre was taking place in the Chatila Palestinian refugee camp in West Beirut until Saturday morning, Sept. 18, after it was all over.

More than 300 Palestinian civilians from Chatila and the nearby Sabra camp were murdered, mostly in Chatila, by Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces who were sent in with General Dori's approval on Thursday, Sept. 16, and withdrawn on the morning of Sept. 18.

In an interview on Sunday, General Dori said that he and his divisional commander for West Beirut, Brigadier General Amos Yaron, had an "uncomfortable feeling" that the Phalangists were doing something wrong on Friday morning, Sept. 17.

But he said that after he and the Israeli chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, met with the Phalangists at 4:30 that afternoon, they were allowed to continue their

operations until Saturday morning.

Asked to comment on a report by the Jerusalem Post military correspondent, Hersh Goodman, that he had seen a cable sent at 11 P.M. Thursday by the head of the Israeli command in Chatila to the Israeli command in East Beirut saying, "To this time we have killed 300 civilians and terrorists," General Dori said it was "an item that was being checked."

### 'Uncomfortable' Feelings

He said neither he nor General Yaron knew of any such cable as of 11 A.M. on Friday, when he said they began to have "uncomfortable" feelings about what was going on.

General Dori said that the Israeli command had been counting on President-elect Bashir Gemayel, once he assumed office, to use the Lebanese Army to clear out what the Israelis believed were 2,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas left behind in West Beirut. When Mr. Gemayel was assassinated on Sept. 14, it was decided immediately that the Israeli Army should do the job itself, the general said.

"After Bashir's assassination, there was a great doubt that anyone would do the job, since we knew the orientation of the army and the political people who prevented the army from going in," he said.

General Dori declined to respond to some questions in advance of an Israeli government inquiry.

Also, he did not discuss his earlier meeting, on Thursday, with the Phalangist general staff when he gave the go-ahead for the militia-men to enter the camps.

The Phalangists say that they ordered 1,500 men to the Beirut airport, and Lebanese Army soldiers say the militia force was composed largely of men coming from Damour, Saadiyat and Naameh — Christian villages that had been sacked by Palestinian forces during the Lebanese civil war.

### Army's Reputation

Since Wednesday afternoon the Israelis had been asking the Lebanese Army to go into the camps, but it had refused under orders of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who feared the army's reputation would be tarnished by becoming

involved in any way with an Israeli-inspired operation.

General Dori said that the senior Lebanese Army officer he spoke with on Friday afternoon urged to convince his superiors to move into Sabra and Chatila to see Morris Draper, the U.S. senior diplomat in the region.

"He went to speak to Draper," he said. General Dori, and all we know is that after speaking to him we got a final answer between 7 P.M. and 7:30 P.M. that the Lebanese Army would not be going in. General Dori said that it was not until 9:30 P.M. on Saturday that the Lebanese Army told him it would take over the camps Sunday morning, which it did.

In the course of the interview, General Dori explained why the Israeli Army decided to enter West Beirut an hour after Mr. Gemayel's assassination was confirmed. The Israeli decision was reportedly made in a telephone conversation between Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The decision, he said, must be seen in the context of Israeli Army intelligence reports that 2,000 PLO guerrillas in plain clothes were still

hiding in West Beirut and, as the Israelis found later, that guerrillas had left behind arms and radio equipment.

"Everything was ready for their return," General Dori said. "The chair for the PLO was still there. All they had to do was come back and sit in it."

Asked if the Israelis ever did find 2,000 PLO guerrillas in West Beirut, General Dori said it was impossible to say, since many of them melted into the local population or hid in the camps where the Israelis have not entered. He said, however, that the Lebanese Army has arrested "hundreds of men who should not be here."

Asked how the Israeli Army could set loose on a Palestinian refugee camp a Christian militia with a well-documented history of atrocities against Palestinian civilians, General Dori said, "This is one of the questions they will be checking on in the inquiry."

The general said the Israeli Army had cooperated with the Phalangists before, in other operations, in civilian areas south of Beirut, and had encountered nothing like this.

## For Lebanese, Civil Strife and Invasions Are Nothing New

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The explosion at the Phalangist Party headquarters that killed President-elect Bashir Gemayel and the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians at the Sabra and Chatila camps are part of the long history of violence in this country.

Perhaps because of the nature of the Lebanese population, split between Moslems and Christians, blood feuds in this country are enduring, and the occasional periods of truce are uneasy.

In 1860 Maronite Christians and Druze fought pitched battles in the Chouf mountains southeast of here, prompting intervention in Lebanon by France and other Western powers. Maronite Christians follow the Eastern rite but acknowledge the supremacy of the pope. The Druze faith is an amalgam of Christian and Moslem beliefs.

In 1976, the Socialist and Druze leader, Kamal Jumblat, adamantly refused a request from Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, that he order his leftist and Moslem forces out of the hills east of Beirut because they were threatening the Lebanese Christian heartland.

### Death of Jumblat

When Mr. Assad asked Mr. Jumblat why he would not, Mr. Jumblat reportedly answered: "They did it to us in 1860 and we want to do it to them now." The incident was reported by President Assad in a speech in July 1976, six weeks after he had ordered Syrian troops and tanks into Lebanon to help the Christians.

Mr. Jumblat was assassinated by unknown gunmen in March 1977. As soon as news of his murder spread, his Druze followers went out on the streets with guns, seeking vengeance. Dozens of Christians were said to have been gunned down.

Last week, in his inaugural speech before parliament, Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, declared that his immediate priority was to end what he described as

"the vicious circle of violence" in the country.

As he spoke, Lebanon's military prosecutor went to the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila to begin an investigation into the massacre.

Israeli-backed rightist Christian militias have been blamed for the massacre. According to the Israelis, the militiamen are members of the Phalangist-led Lebanese Forces.

The Lebanese Forces had been organized and headed by Bashir Gemayel, Amin's younger brother,

who was assassinated nine days before he was to take over as president of Lebanon.

The massacre of the Palestinians was seen here as a retaliation for the shedding of Bashir's blood, although there was no evidence to link the Palestinians to the Phalangist Party headquarters and killed Mr. Gemayel and 21 party and militia officials.

The Phalangist organization was founded by Pierre Gemayel in 1936. It is overwhelmingly Christian — Maronite and Greek Cath-

olic. Most of its Moslem members are Shiite.

Bashir Gemayel's assassination immediately turned attention to his rivals in his own Christian Maronite community.

In addition to the Christian fighting, Moslem and leftist militiamen as well as Palestinian guerrillas have fought each other in the mainly Moslem sections of the country.

In February 1976, a force of Palestinians and leftist Moslems destroyed the Christian town of Damour, five miles south of

Beirut, and killed hundreds of its inhabitants. A Christian militia force drawn from former residents of Damour was formed as the Lebanese Forces of the Phalangists.

A major event in the circle of violence occurred on April 13, 1975, when a busload of Palestinian Christians was ambushed in a Beirut Christian quarter. Twenty-nine unarmed passengers on the bus were killed. The PLO and Moslem leaders immediately accused the Phalangist Party. That incident triggered the Lebanese civil war.

## Newsletter Indispensable to Mideast Watchers

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — On the morning Israeli forces invaded West Beirut, Ihsan Hiji and Tewfik Mishlawi tried to get to their second-floor office near the so-called Green Line that divides this capital, but they were turned back by heavy fighting.

Mr. Hiji went home and Mr. Mishlawi wandered into the Commodore Hotel, where an American reporter asked him, "Where's the MER?" Mr. Mishlawi nodded toward the thunder of Israeli tank fire two blocks away and replied, "Are you joking? We couldn't even get to the office."

Thus, for the first time in five years and five months, the Middle East Reporter, the region's most influential English-language publication, failed to publish. For many journalists and diplomats, that was akin to losing their eyes and ears on the Arab world.

The Middle East Reporter is a daily newsletter with a circulation of 1,500. Its subscribers include members of the United States Congress, the Library of Congress, the Brookings Institution, the United Nations, the Arab League and every foreign embassy in Beirut.

Rather than originating news, the Reporter publishes what various nations and factions are saying in their own newspapers and on their radio broadcasts and then

## Israelis Loot Beirut Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

looted, and damage was limited to windows broken in earlier bombings.

At the beginning of the war, Israeli authorities said their soldiers would be presented if they brought stolen goods into Israel. Although there has been no official word of any prosecutions, there has been much evidence of looting.

Witnesses have reported that Israeli soldiers cleaned out electrical appliances and television shops. Salim Salama, the director of Middle East Airlines, said that even the airport's computer reservation system was stolen.

Embassies were also affected. Israeli troops occupied almost every Arab embassy in Beirut, and several reported that confidential files were taken away.

looks for common threads that reveal trends and directions.

"We have no political ideology," says Mr. Mishlawi, who formerly worked for newspapers in Libya, Cyprus and Beirut. "You can't read any one issue and say we favor the left or the right — we report the events, and the events themselves force you to be objective."

Mr. Hiji, 54, and Mr. Mishlawi, 44, the editors and owners, start each workday at 5:30 A.M. poring over a dozen newspapers that represent almost every ideology from communist to rightist Christian. By 6 A.M. they are recording state-run newscasts transmitted by shortwave from Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel and other Middle East countries.

From this babble of voices, the Reporter, the only publication of its type in the Middle East, manages to piece together a picture of what governments are thinking and doing.

Some diplomats from small na-

tions are known to base their reports back to their governments exclusively on what they read in the Reporter. And many Western reporters in Beirut have sought out Mr. Hiji and Mr. Mishlawi during the war to ask for interpretation and information before writing their own articles.

Mr. Mishlawi said that the Middle East Reporter could not operate as it does in any other Arab capital, because Beirut is the only one where there is no censorship. Beirut is also ideally suited to monitor radio broadcasts from every Middle East capital, and the wide range of political allegiances represented here offers a unique insight into the divisions of the Middle East.

Mr. Mishlawi and Mr. Hiji, who also works part-time for the New York Times, began the newsletter in 1977. Within three months the publication was making a profit. The five-day-a-week newsletter costs \$600 a year, and the Saturday week-in-review edition costs \$700 annually.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Senate Passes Military Funding Bill

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate passed a \$7.1-billion money bill Monday to pay for military construction and maintenance projects in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The bill, which funds about 1,500 projects in all 50 states and two dozen foreign countries, was sent to a congressional conference for a compromise measure to be worked out with the \$7.1-billion version of the bill approved earlier by the House.

Among the many differences to be resolved is whether to spend \$778.6 million to build standby facilities at Ras Banas, Egypt, on the Red Sea, for use by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the event of a military crisis in the oil-rich Gulf and Indian Ocean region. Only two members were on the floor during the 15-minute consideration of the bill, and they provided the voice vote approval.

### Iran Rejects Compromise With Iraq

LONDON — Iran rejected all compromise solutions for an end to the Gulf war Monday amid reports of a flare-up in fighting along its border with Iraq.

The Iranian national news agency, IRNA, said Tehran would "never yield to an imposed peace" but would stick by its four-fold demand for an end to the two-year-old conflict.

This included the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, the identification and punishment of the aggressor, the payment of war reparations and the return of exiled Iraqis to their homeland. The conditions were restated in a commentary issued to coincide with ceremonies marking the second anniversary of the war.

### González Wants Talks on U.S. Bases

MADRID — Felipe González, the leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, said Monday that the Socialists would seek a new accord on U.S. military bases in Spain if, as widely expected, they win next month's general elections.

Mr. González, speaking to the Foreign Press Club in Madrid, said the Socialists would not be interested in the continued presence of U.S. troops in Spain if Washington were not prepared to reopen negotiations. The Socialist leader said that the latest five-year defense pact with the United States would have to be renegotiated because it was structured on the assumption of Spain's integration in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Spain became the 16th member of NATO last May, but the Socialists have promised to put the issue to a national referendum.

### Guerrillas Say Moroccan Jet Downed

ALGIERS — The Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara claimed Monday to have shot down a Moroccan jet fighter near Houas in the northeast section of the territory.

The Polisario announcement, released in Algiers, said the plane was a French-built Mirage F-1 and that it had been brought down by anti-aircraft fire. The pilot, identified as Lieutenant Mohammed Hadri, had been captured, the guerrillas said. No other details were released.

It was the first time the Polisario had claimed a victory over the Moroccan Air Force since the guerrillas announced a year ago that they had downed five planes around the Moroccan desert garrison of Gueliz Zemmur.

### U.S. and Angola Begin New Talks

LISBON — Angolan and U.S. officials opened a new round of talks Monday on a peace settlement for South-West Africa (Namibia), the official Angolan press agency ANGOP reported.

Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is head of the U.S. negotiating team, and Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge leads the Angolan delegation, the agency said in a dispatch from the Angolan capital, Luanda.

The continued presence of Cuban forces from Angola is the key problem holding up an agreement on the territory's independence from South Africa.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



# The Debate Goes On: Do U.S. Social Programs Really Help the Poor?

By Herbert H. Denton

WASHINGTON — As Ronald Reagan prepared to run for president four years ago, his chief domestic adviser stirred public controversy with the flat assertion that economic growth and the "explosive increase" in government social spending over the previous decade had "virtually eliminated poverty in the United States."

"The War on Poverty" that began in 1964 has been won," Martin Anderson, who later became Mr. Reagan's first White House assistant for policy development, declared in 1978, responding to queries about more federal dollars to combat what they argued were persisting problems of poverty.

This fall, as Mr. Reagan finds himself sharply criticized for being uncaring and unfair in his deep cuts in federal social programs, the president's counterattack is that government programs of the last generation not only failed to reduce poverty but also brought to a "tragic halt" the economic progress the poor were making before President Johnson's "Great Society" programs.

Mr. Reagan's new thesis was expressed in detail in a speech this month to the National Black

Republican Council and repeated last week in remarks to black college presidents. He contends that the "binge" in social spending, by "eating away at the underpinnings of the free enterprise system," was responsible for double-digit inflation and high unemployment that had the ironic result of locking the poor in poverty.

Few would argue with Mr. Reagan's contention that a healthy economy helps the poor more than social programs do. But whether the programs were failures or the sole cause for serious economic trouble, as he has suggested frequently, are issues about which disagreement has been considerable.

Mr. Reagan's thesis ignores any possible impact on the economy of the \$141 billion spent for the Vietnam War or skyrocketing oil prices over the last decade. A barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude, for example, cost \$1.80 in 1970, \$11.51 in 1976 and is \$34 today.

"I don't think he was trying to give a complete economic discourse of the last generation," a White House aide retorted amid discussion of Mr. Reagan's thesis.

In attacking the Great Society before the black Republicans, Mr. Reagan cited only two programs as examples of billions of dollars wasted. They were federal urban renewal and Model Cities, curious choices to defend his cuts since both have been dead at least eight years and urban renewal was created fully 15 years before the Great Society.

The food stamp program has been one of Mr. Reagan's favorite targets because of its tremendous growth in cost. From about \$33 million in 1965 when the pilot program served 633,000 persons in scattered communities, its cost grew to \$6.5 billion by 1979 when, as a nationwide program, it served 19 million Americans.

Mr. Reagan never mentions, however, the conditions that led to such a huge national commitment of resources.

Who remembers, for example, the nation's shock at the finding of physicians sent by the Field Foundation to investigate hunger in America? In 1967, they testified in Congress:

"Wherever we went and wherever we looked, we saw children in significant numbers who were hungry and sick, children for whom hunger is a

daily fact of life, and sickness in many forms, an inevitability. The children we saw were more than just malnourished. They were hungry, weak, apathetic.

"Their lives are being shortened. They are visibly and predictably losing their health, their energy, their spirits. They are suffering from hunger and disease, and directly or indirectly, they are dying from them — which is exactly what 'starvation' means."

A decade later, another Field team retraced steps taken in 1967 and found "far fewer grossly malnourished people in this country," substantially fewer children with the "swollen stomachs and the dull eyes and poorly healing wounds characteristic of malnutrition." Food stamps and other federal nutrition programs made the difference, they concluded.

While some might disagree with Mr. Reagan's implicit argument that Washington should not have spent billions to solve social problems, his contention is accurate that the proportion of Americans with cash incomes below the poverty level dropped sharply just before the Great Society, tapered off during the Johnson administra-

tion and remained virtually static for several years before beginning to rise in the last couple of years.

The National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, in a report to Mr. Reagan last September, found dramatic differences, for example, in what happened to blacks in the North and South over the last generation.

"At the end of the 1950s, over two-thirds of the black population in the South was poor; by 1979, only one-third [was]," it reported. "But the rate of poverty among northern blacks, after nearly two decades of economic growth and civil rights legislation, has declined only marginally in 20 years. There are one million more blacks poor in the northern and western states today than in 1959."

Waste, sloth and outright thievery in government-funded programs have been demonstrated, as Mr. Reagan suggests, many well-intentioned programs did not produce intended results.

But the murky picture of those efforts does not lead to Mr. Reagan's stark conclusion of failure, that the nation would have been better off if the War on Poverty had never been waged.

## U.S. Blacks Expected To Gain in Congress

By Herbert H. Denton

WASHINGTON — In Mississippi, the Democratic Party nominated a black state legislator as its candidate for Congress in a Delta district where nearly half the electorate is black.

In Alabama, Democrats are jockeying to blacks to help defeat a first-term Republican congressman in the steel-making suburbs outside Birmingham. There are at least four similar races where Democrats are counting on blacks across the South.

In the Northeast and Midwest, the theory that population loss and reapportionment would hurt the blacks in Congress, perhaps forcing some to run against each other. Now it seems likely that blacks will gain seats in the next Congress, almost certainly one and perhaps three or four.

The black vote is one of the great question marks in the Nov. 2 elections. It is not so much which way blacks will vote — most are expected to vote Democratic — as how many will turn out to cast their ballots.

The voting rate for blacks has tended to be about 10 percentage points lower than that of whites, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies, a Washington-based research organization. But that rate is subject to wide fluctuations; it increases substantially when a black candidate is running or when there is a white candidate who is perceived to be anti-black.

The question now is whether the black vote will be a decisive factor in the election. President Ronald Reagan will rub off on Republican candidates or lead blacks to stay home.

Republican strategists are hoping that Mr. Reagan's recent overtures to blacks will at least take some of the edge off the opposition toward him and keep black turnout at its normal low level for off-year elections. Democrats believe that heavy black turnouts can deliver large gains for their party.

## Historic N.Y. Newspaper Morgues To End Up as Landfill in Missouri

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Missouri — About 60 million newspaper clippings from the New York World-Telegram and other defunct newspapers are heading to a landfill this week, to the dismay of the man who collected them.

The clippings are preserved in 256 file cabinets and 500 boxes in the University of Missouri's record center inside limestone caves in Kansas City, Missouri. School officials said they take up too much room and, at about \$1,000 a month, cost too much to store.

Earl F. English, dean emeritus of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, acquired the files when the World Journal Tribune folded in 1967.

"I had visions of people coming here and using the materials for books and dissertations," said Mr. English, who retired in 1970. "The material will never be brought together again... it's just invaluable."

But LeRoy Morrison, director of record management for the university, said: "You just can't keep everything. Sooner or later you'll throw something out that someone down the road you'll wish you'd kept. That's just the way it goes."

School officials have been unsuccessful in attempts to find a new home for the files. The cost of putting the files on microfilm is estimated at nearly \$500,000.

## One Killed in Blasts In Central Frankfurt

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches  
FRANKFURT — A time bomb, left in front of a Pan American World Airways office but moved by two passers-by who abandoned it and telephoned police, exploded early Monday at the Iranian airline office, police said.

The bomb was one of three that went off in central Frankfurt, killing one person, injuring another and causing damage estimated at 500,000 Deutsche marks (\$200,000).

Police said that the targets were the Pan Am office and two West German tourist agencies.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blasts, but police said they suspected that anti-Israeli "terrorist circles" were responsible. All three offices targeted by the blasts offered trips to Israel, according to a police spokesman.

About 30 minutes after midnight, two men saw a plastic bag containing a battery and an alarm clock hanging on the door of the Pan Am office near the main train station, the spokesman said. Suspecting it was a bomb, they placed it in a street cleaner's wheelbarrow they found nearby, intending to take it to the police, the spokesman said.

But while pushing the wheelbarrow, they realized they were in danger themselves, and they left the plastic bag outside the Iranian airline office and telephoned police, the spokesman said.

While police were cordoning off the area the bomb went off at 1.15 A.M., breaking windows 200 yards (180 meters) away.

At about the same time a more violent explosion at the eastern train station heavily damaged a tourist office and adjacent shops and demolished four parked cars, police said.

The heaviest explosion took place at 5.10 A.M. near the main station at the office of the Gieseler tourist agency, killing a pedestrian and injuring another, police said. The reasons for the bombings were unknown.

■ Firebomb in Berlin  
A firebomb attack blew out windows early Monday in a West Berlin office building housing the U.S. computer firm Sperry, The Associated Press reported. No one was injured in the blast. The firm had already been the target of an attack by a Palestinian sympathy group this month, police said.

Police sources have said that the night before Mr. Laurel was injured, incendiary devices were found in three other hotels, all located in suburban Manila. Asked Mr. Laurel was linked to those incidents, the police chief, Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, said, "Definitely. He has confessed to it."

Police sources have said that the night before Mr. Laurel was injured, incendiary devices were found in three other hotels, all located in suburban Manila. Asked Mr. Laurel was linked to those incidents, the police chief, Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, said, "Definitely. He has confessed to it."

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## Reagan Rolls Out the Pork Barrel

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — When they were slugging it out in the 1976 North Carolina Republican primary, Ronald Reagan ridiculed President Gerald R. Ford for dipping into the White House pork barrel to distribute federal grants before the election.

On the Saturday before the primary Mr. Reagan said: "If he comes here with the same list of goodies as he did in Florida, the hand won't know whether to play 'Hail to the Chief' or 'Santa Claus Is Coming to Town.'"

Mr. Reagan's campaign aides joked about sending someone dressed as Santa Claus to a Ford rally to mock the presidential largess.

Now that he's in the Oval Office, Mr. Reagan is playing Santa Claus.

In an effort to help capture more congressional seats this fall, White House officials have asked for lists from federal agencies of all upcoming grants for such things as housing projects and bridges, so Mr. Reagan or Republican candidates can make the election-year announcements.

This is standard procedure for White House campaigning. But in Mr. Reagan's case it has a particular irony, because the administration has sought to convince Congress over the last 21 months that Washington should provide less, not more, in the way of federal aid and grants.

"You might say there is certain contradiction there," one administration official acknowledged.

This is the season for such contradictions. Some have come in Congress, where the White House, to avoid offending interest groups, has switched or softened its stance on several bills it had previously opposed.

But the classic form of pre-election party favor is still the federal grant. An example came on Sept. 17, when Mr. Reagan made a campaign appearance in behalf of Representative Millicent Fenwick, Republican of New Jersey, at the San Geronimo Italian-American festival in Flemington.

"A Little Announcement"

Catching Mrs. Fenwick by surprise, Mr. Reagan departed from his prepared text. "Right now I'm going to make a little announcement here," he said. "In the name of all our cuttings, there are things that government has to do and should do."

"I am pleased to announce that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has advised me that they have agreed to approve Section 8 funding for 125 units of elderly housing at Park Place in Ewing, New Jersey."

Mrs. Fenwick jumped up out of her chair and embraced Mr. Reagan, who cracked: "If you don't elect her senator, we will take it away."

What the president did not mention was that his administration, in the budget proposals it sent to Congress earlier this year, proposed eliminating much of the Section 8 program for housing construction program. The New Jersey project would come from funds that the administration spared from the budget knife, however.

Reagan advisers said the New Jersey announcement will not be the last of this kind.

The White House pork barrel was the subject of a legal fight in 1980 between President Jimmy Carter and liberals backing his rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Mr. Kennedy's forces filed a lawsuit challenging Mr. Carter's

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## London Plans Parade to Mark Falklands War

The Associated Press

LONDON — The City of London Corp., which administers the financial district, plans a large military parade in honor of Britain's victory over Argentina in the Falkland Islands.

Lord Mayor Sir Christopher Leaver announced Monday. More than 1,250 of the 25,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians who took part in the 74-day campaign will parade Oct. 12, through streets decorated with bunting to celebrate the June 14 recapture of the islands.

The parade will be led by a navy detachment, including contingents from some of the six ships sunk off the Falklands by Argentine planes.

The navy will be followed by marine commandos and the army detachment from the two parachute battalions that fought the Argentines.

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## Britain's Labor Party Votes to Purge Leftists; Move Is Called a Victory for Foot and Unions

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service  
BLACKPOOL, England — The Labor Party, after a tumultuous debate, approved Monday a measure designed to purge key members of its left wing in the hope of improving its chances of winning the next general election.

By a margin of 340-1, the party's annual conference in this resort on the Irish Sea voted to establish a register of approved affiliated organizations — from which the party leadership plans to exclude the leaders of the Militant Tendency, a Trotskyite group with a staff of 60 organizers and several thousand active followers.

The vote was a victory for Michael Foot, the beleaguered party

leader, and for the trade unions, who believe that Labor's chances of defeating Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party depend on the eradication of the party's reputation for internal squabbling and extremism.

But the supporters of Militant Tendency said they intended to fight on. They have reorganized their staff with the hope of ensuring that only the six-man editorial board of their newspaper, called Militant, will face expulsion from the party. The eight Militant Tendency adherents so far chosen as Labor parliamentary candidates hope to emerge unscathed.

Exactly who is excluded will depend on the new National Executive Committee, which will be elected on Tuesday.

If the right wing extends the gains it made last year, a fairly wide-ranging purge is likely to ensue, and that would be likely to lead to a struggle that could last right up to the election, which is expected sometime next year. If, on the other hand, the left wing regains control of the committee, fewer expulsions are likely, and Monday's vote will seem a hollow gesture.

This week's conference is considered the most important in decades for Labor. It finds itself in difficulties despite the nation's economic crisis, which would normally be expected to boost the party's fortunes. Mr. Foot's ruling in the polls is the lowest of any opposition leader in history, the party has put up a series of feeble performances in recent by-elections, and membership has dropped from 600,000 to 275,000 in the last 10 years. In addition, it has been preoccupied for three years with internal battles.

Jim Mortimer, the general secretary of the party, opened the debate with the assertion that it had "a trunk full of evidence" that the Militant Tendency was in violation of the party constitution's prohibition on organized caucuses. The group, he said, had its own policies, its own full-time organizers, its own publishing house and its own fund-raising.

Mr. Foot defended the constitution, arguing that it had always provided "the sheet anchor at moments of tempest and strain" that had prevented the party from "fragmenting into sectarian movements." Taking no action against the Militant Tendency, he said, would "inflict appalling damage on the party at a most critical time." He denied advocating a witch-hunt.

With Militant Tendency's supporters booing and shouting caucuses, speakers described the militants, who advocate among other things the abolition of the monarchy and worker control of

industry, as "cuckoos in our nest" and "parasites." All agreed with John Speller, a parliamentary candidate who asserted that "Militant is killing us with the electorate, and the electorate will never trust us unless we rid ourselves of this alien body."

Patrick Wall, one of the Militant Tendency candidates for Parliament, accused Mr. Foot of conducting a witch-hunt. He said the creation of the register constituted "an obscenity," and warned that the ideas of Marx, which he described as "the most humane and democratic in the world," would live on in the party despite Monday's action.

Other backers of the Militant Tendency used words such as "McCarthyism" and "inquisition" to denounce the leadership's proposals. They said that the register would result in a long series of disruptive battles over the suitability of individual members of the organization to continue their membership in the Labor Party.

If Mr. Foot is able to carry the day with the new executive committee, the local parties that selected nominees from Militant Tendency will presumably be forced to make new selections or risk having new selections imposed upon them by the national leadership. The process would take many months.

The conference rejected motions opposing the register and deferring the whole question for a year, then approved Mr. Foot's plan.

Concern that the talks in Beijing had produced nothing concrete was followed by heavy selling on the Hong Kong stock market Monday. An index of leading shares fell 84 points to close at 1,012. The value of the Hong Kong dollar slipped from 6.15 to the U.S. dollar to 6.18.

Mrs. Thatcher agreed with Chinese leaders to start talks immediately with the aim of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. At the same time, China said it would eventually reclaim sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong.

Lease Expires in 1997  
China does not recognize any of the three treaties under which Britain holds Hong Kong Island and Kowloon peninsula in perpetuity and the much larger New Territories on a 99-year lease expiring in 1997.

Mrs. Thatcher, making the first



Michael Foot, the leader of Britain's Labor Party, listened to the often stormy debate Monday at the party's conference.

## Hong Kong Treaties Valid, Thatcher Says

By Robert C. Toth  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The highly sophisticated, multimillion-dollar satellites launched by the Pentagon to gather weather data critical for U.S. military and intelligence operations have been virtually inoperable for at least 17 months, U.S. military and civilian officials say.

As a result, the Defense Department has been forced into the embarrassing position of depending on less complex civilian satellites — using the same data that goes to local weathermen.

Officials say the civilian data have become so important that the air force has classified key aspects of its meteorological satellite program as secret.

And the Pentagon has strongly opposed a recent offer from private industry to take over the government's weather satellites and land-sensing satellites. The National Environmental Satellite Service now runs the weather system and also will soon take over the Landsat system, which takes pictures used for such things as exploring for oil and studying crop conditions.

To pacify the Pentagon, the Commerce Department, of which the satellite service is a part, said this month that any private buyer of the weather satellite system would have to consider providing "selected priority service to defense needs when required."

An air force public affairs officer, Captain Ron Rand, said last week that the entire military weather satellite program is not classified, but he said "the number of defense meteorological satellites in orbit and the percentage of their design capacity at which they are now operating is classified."

Captain Rand said the new classification was imposed about 17 or 18 months ago. Other officials said it went into effect almost two years ago. The result is that the air force refuses to say whether any of its weather satellites are in space and how poorly they are working.

Sources said, however, that of the two military weather satellites in polar orbit, one is spinning uselessly out of control. On the second satellite, the primary instrument — the imager, which in effect

visit by a British prime minister to the colony in its 140-year history, said at the news conference. "If countries try to abrogate treaties just like this one, it is very serious indeed, because if a country would not stand by one treaty, it would not stand by another."

She stressed what she called Britain's commitment to the people of Hong Kong and added that as leader of the British government, "what matters to me is that we discharge our moral duty to them."

She also said she believed the differences between London and Beijing on the issue of what will happen after the 1997 lease expires could be reconciled to the satisfaction of all sides.

The prime minister sidestepped several questions on details of her talks with the Chinese leadership and possible solutions to the Hong Kong issue that Britain might be prepared to accept.

Asked about the differences between the two sides, she said: "You know the Chinese position on sovereignty. ... You also know Britain's position on the treaties. Treaties are meant to be kept."

Mrs. Thatcher, who arrived Sunday to a subdued welcome, earlier told Hong Kong businessmen that she shared with them "a justified pride in what has been achieved in Hong Kong under British administration."

## U.S. Weather Satellites Inoperable; Pentagon Relies on Civilian Craft

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Sources said, however, that of the two military weather satellites in polar orbit, one is spinning uselessly out of control. On the second satellite, the primary instrument — the imager, which in effect

takes visible and infrared pictures — has failed, the sources said.

A third air force weather satellite was destroyed when its launching rocket failed. Reagan administration officials said. Two earlier military weather satellites went into orbit and worked successfully for longer than their designed life.

The air force would offer no reason for the recent satellite failures and refused to discuss plans for future launches. Sources said, however, that a new weather satellite is expected to be launched in a few months, possibly during a space shuttle mission.

The two military weather satellites in polar orbit are almost identical in size — weighing about 1,600 pounds (727 kilograms) — and in appearance as two civilian satellites also in north-to-south orbits, but the military satellites were designed to take more detailed pictures and collect a greater variety of information.

One measure of the importance of the two civilian weather satellites to the Pentagon was an official navy commendation last month to the National Environmental Satellite Service for providing "the only high-quality satellite data available" on the Falkland Islands region during the British-Arentine war.

Apparently, not even U.S. spy satellites could take pictures as well as the weather spacecraft, possibly because the reconnaissance satellites, whose primary focus is the Soviet Union, do not range so far south or are too high in space when passing over the far southern areas.

The civilian service operates, in addition to the two satellites in polar orbits, two high-altitude satellites that are in geosynchronous, or stationary, orbits 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) above the equator. One photographs the Western Hemisphere, and the other covers the Eastern Hemisphere, every half hour.

The civilian polar-orbiting satellites, which are "sun synchronous" so that they can return over the same spot on the equator with the sun at the same angle, measure air temperatures at various altitudes, sea water temperature, cloud cover and wind speeds.

## Fonda's Gyms Give a Lift to Political Activism

By David Holley  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The air vibrates with disco music as two dozen women in leotards and a handful of men jog rhythmically in place and then stretch to instructions in a mirrored, wood-floored room at Jane Fonda's Workout in nearby Beverly Hills.

These are the beautiful people: trim professional women in their late 20s or 30s and liberated men who do not feel threatened by a

roomful of women in better shape than they are.

"Profits from 'The Workout,'" states a lobby notice, "support the Campaign for Economic Democracy in its efforts to promote alternative sources of energy, stop environmental cancer [and] fight for women's rights, justice for tenants and other causes related to environmental protection, social justice and world peace."

Miss Fonda, the Academy Award-winning actress and Vietnam War protester, now earns money as a Beverly Hills entrepreneur to support an organization founded by her husband, Tom Hayden, that critics claim is a radical group bent on destroying the American free enterprise system.

Few customers seem to care. They are there for the exercise.

Golden Goose  
The ability of Miss Fonda, 44, to bring in money — through direct contributions, fund-raising efforts and The Workout — has provided financial stability for the Campaign for Economic Democracy (CED) since its founding in 1977 out of Mr. Hayden's losing

effort in the 1976 U.S. Senate primary.

The Workout Inc. — owner of three Fonda Workout studios and the rights to Miss Fonda's best-selling Workout book and record — will pass out \$300,000 to the Campaign for Economic Democracy this year and put the rest of its profits into expansion. Owned by CED, with Miss Fonda retaining certain legal rights, it is the organization's golden goose.

Royalties from Miss Fonda's Workout book and record are already in the \$2-million range, said Mary Kushner, the chief operating officer of the exercise salon's board. Pretax 1982 profits from studios in Beverly Hills, San Francisco and Encino, California, should be about \$1 million, she indicated.

If Mr. Hayden, 42, the Democratic nominee for the California Legislature for a Los Angeles area district, wins the Nov. 2 election against Bill Hawkins, 34, the Republican candidate, there are CED members and CED-backed local officials across the state to support him politically — an asset for a freshman legislator.

CED claims 12,000 dues-paying members. It has 16 full-time paid staff members and employs about 150 contractors in a door-to-door membership drive. According to a spokesman, Stephen Rivers, State headquarters are in Santa Monica, where the Haydens live.

Membership dues combined with revenues from The Workout boost the 1982 annual budget of its general fund close to \$500,000, Mr. Rivers said. It also has a separate tax-exempt education fund with a 1982 budget of about \$85,000 to work on alternative energy and environmental causes of cancer, Mr. Rivers said. Its political action fund, which provides contributions to CED-backed candidates, will spend about \$200,000 in 1982, he added.

Mr. Hayden's campaign finances are separate from CED. He spent \$497,071 during 1981 and the first half of this year, including a \$33,254 contribution from the CED political action fund.

Mr. Hayden says his legislative goals and the organization's program would overlap on issues such as solar energy, investment of pension funds in housing and high-technology industries, support for working women's organizations, social services for senior citizens, offshore oil drilling and smog.

Mr. Hawkins has called his battle with Mr. Hayden "a campaign of support for the free enterprise system vs. the Campaign for Economic Democracy."

Critics' fears that economic democracy means socialism are fueled by statements like the definition of economic democracy offered in the invitation to a 1977 conference in Santa Barbara, California, that led to the organization's founding.

"Economic democracy means that a few hundred corporate leaders will no longer make basic economic decisions that affect all of our lives. It means that ownership and control will be spread among a wide variety of public bodies: city, state and federal governments, churches, trade unions, cooperatives, and community groups, small business people, workers and consumers."

### International Restaurant Guide

#### FRANCE

##### PARIS - RIGHT BANK

**LE BŒUF** 16, rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris. Closed Sun. The friendly bistro of the Champs-Élysées. Menu F. 50.

**L'EUROPÉEN** 10, rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SAUBOUAT SPECIALITIES AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

**LE PETIT RICHELIEU** 1880 Bistrot. Closed Sun. Lunch, dinner 7 p.m. to 1:15 a.m., 25 rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris. Traditional cuisine, about 120 F.

**LES TROIS LIMOUSINS** 18, rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris. Open daily. Open late. Grilled specialties. Summer menu F. 130. All comforts. Air-conditioned.

**TROIS MOUTONS** 18, rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris. Open daily. Open late. Summer menu F. 130. All comforts. Air-conditioned.

**PARIS - LEFT BANK**

**ASSIETTE AU BEURRE** 11, rue St-Benoît/Pt. St-Germain-des-Près, 75007 Paris. 11, rue St-Benoît/Pt. St-Germain-des-Près, 75007 Paris. Daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Open to 2 a.m.

**LA PETITE CHAISE** 36 rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris. 65, refined cuisine. Historic setting. Open daily until 11 p.m. Open to August.

#### GREECE

##### ATHENS/PSYCHICO

**DIOSCURI** 16, O. Vassilou, Neo Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, charcoal grills, fish, taverna. Daily 8:15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel.: 6719997.

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Candidate should be a Mechanical Engineer with a minimum of 5 years experience at same job level in large air separation plants and must be capable of issuing technical decisions without external specialist assistance. Good knowledge of H.T. electrical engineering and instrumentation is an additional advantage. The successful applicant will be in charge of all engineering matters relating to such plants plus responsibility for distribution systems and their maintenance.

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# Marcos to Leave U.S. With New Trade Pacts And Promises of Aid

By Lynn Rosellini  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Ferdinand E. Marcos returns to the Philippines on Tuesday, he will carry with him a generous package of economic and trade agreements and promises of more U.S. aid.

Mr. Marcos appears to have accomplished much of what he sought from his U.S. visit, which officially began 10 days ago with President Ronald Reagan's warm welcome at the White House. Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, ended their visit Monday, leaving Hawaii for Manila.

The highlights of the trip, including the crowds of cheering supporters greeted by the Philippine Embassy, were shown on prime-time television in Manila, where Mr. Marcos hopes to bolster his image.

**Few Discordant Notes**

Only a few discordant notes, including a series of demonstrations by anti-Marcos protesters, marred the visit. However, the demonstrators, who picketed most of Mr. Marcos's public appearances, rarely numbered more than 100 persons.

There were also questions raised in Congress and in a report by Amnesty International on continuing human rights abuses in the Philippines.

"Looking at it objectively," said Richard C. Holbrook, an assistant secretary of state during the Carter administration, "it seems to me that this trip was a net plus for President Marcos."

Mr. Marcos's official state visit was his first here since 1966, shortly after he was elected president. Demonstrations against his authoritarian government continued in Manila during his visit here.

In Washington, Mr. Marcos met with Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other administration officials, assembling a package of agreements that included:

## Spadolini Invited to U.S.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has invited Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy to make a two-day "official working visit" to Washington, starting Nov. 3, the White House announced Tuesday.



**DALAI LAMA IN EUROPE** — The Dalai Lama was welcomed Monday at the airport in Rome, where he is beginning a tour of four European nations. The Dalai Lama, the exiled Buddhist leader of Tibet, is scheduled to meet with several Italian leaders and Rome religious communities and possibly the pope before continuing to Spain, France and West Germany.

# Death of a Bourgeois Revolutionary

## Philippine Troops Kill a Former Student Leader

MANILA — Edgar Jopson was not everybody's idea of a revolutionary leader.

He wore crisp, clean shirts and trousers and always looked well-fed. He spoke in English — seldom in his native tongue — with an American accent that betrayed his education as a student at the elite, Jesuit-run Ateneo de Manila University.

When he addressed crowds of students demonstrating against the government, he spoke in a quiet, moderate style that aroused more yawns than passion. He stood in stark contrast to other student leaders, who launched into violent, rabble-rousing denunciations of American "imperialism" and the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

As president of the five-million-strong National Union of Students of the Philippines in 1969, he spoke with the voice of reason rather than threat.

But there was apparently another side to Edgar Jopson. Last week, the government announced that he had been killed by soldiers in the southeastern city of Davao. He was, said the announcement, the chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines' southern region, with a price of 125,000 pesos (\$15,000) on his head.

Like many other student leaders, he disappeared from the scene

after the decree. Some still scoff at the idea that he went underground to join the Communists' military wing. Not with his bourgeois background, they say.

Ten years later — and 18 months after martial law was lifted — his body, with three bullet holes, lies in a Manila funeral home parlor.

His obituary in a Manila newspaper Monday read: "He offered his only life for the people's freedom. ... Edgar 'Edjo' Jopson, murdered on September 20, 1982, in Davao City at the age of 34."

There have been reports here that the Soviet Union would send a delegation for exploratory talks with the Chinese next month. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain confirmed at a news conference last Friday following talks in Beijing that such discussions would take place.

According to another Japanese source, Mr. Zhao also told Mr. Suzuki that contacts between Beijing and Moscow might increase but said that this did not mean that the Chinese had altered their suspicions. Mr. Zhao was quoted as saying that such meetings would help the Chinese monitor Soviet intentions more closely.

# Chinese Attitude Toward Moscow Has Not Changed, Suzuki Is Told

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang was quoted on Monday as saying that China's attitude toward the Soviet Union had not changed, despite expectations here of new contacts between the two Communist neighbors.

Mr. Zhao made the statement to the visiting Japanese prime minister, Zenko Suzuki, in their second round of talks Monday, which dealt with international issues.

"Soviet hegemonism has not changed. Therefore, China's opposition to hegemonism remains unchanged," a Japanese official familiar with Monday's talks quoted Mr. Zhao as saying.

The Chinese prime minister's comments prompted interest here since they followed a fresh overture Sunday by Leonid I. Brezhnev in a speech made by the Soviet leader in the Soviet city of Baku.

## Exploratory Talks

Mr. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union wanted to "achieve a normalization, a gradual improvement of relations" with China. Their relationship has remained chilly following their ideological rift two decades ago.

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Chinese officials have contended in recent conversations that it was natural for China and the Soviet Union to have official contacts because they had diplomatic relations. But the officials reiterated that China would still judge the Soviet Union by its deeds and not its words.

China's party chief, Hu Yaobang, said in a major report at the 12th Party Congress early this month that Chinese-Soviet relations could move toward normalization if the Soviet side took "practical steps" to reduce its threat to China's security.

Four major impediments, as China sees it, are the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Soviet military buildup along the Chinese-Soviet frontier and the Soviet presence in Mongolia. It is questionable whether the Kremlin would be willing to make concessions in any of these areas.

China has been moving toward a more rational adversary relationship with the Soviet Union, similar to what it has now with the United States, while stressing a more pronounced identification with the Third World.

Mr. Zhao was quoted as telling Mr. Suzuki that "for the sake of world peace, China allies itself with the Third World and deals with the Soviet Union jointly with the Third World."

The Chinese government has refrained so far from formal comment on Mr. Brezhnev's latest overture in Baku, but its reaction seems to be the same as when the Soviet leader made a similar speech earlier this year in Tashkent. At that time, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a response saying that China attached importance to deeds rather than words.

speech in Baku on Monday without comment.

**Chinese-Angolan Accord**

China and Angola have agreed on mutual recognition and were to start talks Monday in Paris on the establishment of diplomatic relations, according to the official Angolan news agency ANGOP. Reuters reported from Lisbon.

## Tiger Kills Girl in Sumatra

JAKARTA — A girl was killed by a tiger in a remote area of Sumatra, Indonesia, news agency reported Monday. The girl, 8, was with her parents in a rice field at the village of Bebesan when the tiger leaped on her out of the undergrowth and bit off her head.

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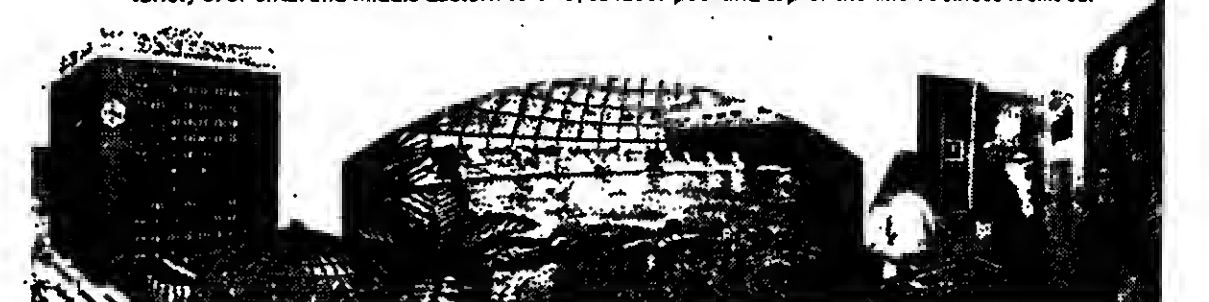
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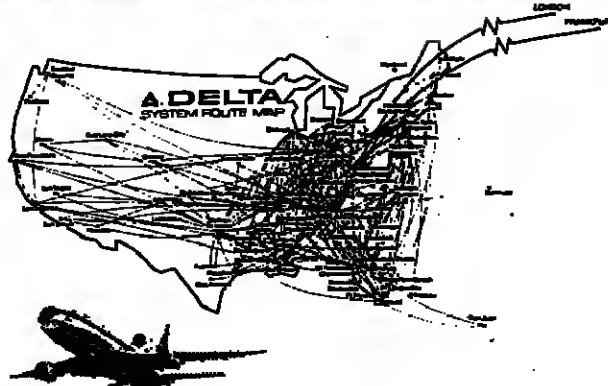
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Scrimping on Aid

President Reagan's foreign aid policy — what's good for Uncle Sugar is good for Upper Volta — is rooted in the belief that free-market private enterprise is the road to economic development for rich and poor nations alike. For that reason, he has de-emphasized America's contribution to multilateral aid for the truly needy. That policy has now backfired in an unfortunate compromise at the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that makes interest-free, 50-year loans to the poorest countries.

In 1980, when the 33 countries supporting IDA pledged \$12 billion more to raise the agency's resources to \$30 billion, the United States promised \$3.2 billion over three years. But the Reagan administration reneged on this commitment, saying it would pay up only over four years. Because the United States contributes so much of the IDA's capital, the effect was devastating. Loan commitments had to be slashed by 35 percent last year. A.W. Clausen, the American banker who heads the World Bank and the IDA, said, "This is not a program; this is a scam."

The other contributors — most importantly Western Europe and Japan — are paying

their three-year pledges on schedule. Most have also agreed to a fourth-year payment to make up for America's foot-dragging. However, six of the principal contributors — France, Canada, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark — are each requiring that their fourth-year funds be used only to purchase their own goods and services. If Upper Volta borrows French francs for irrigation, it will have to spend them in France even if American equipment and Australian engineers could serve it better. This is known as "tied aid" — selfishness cloaked in generosity. It not only violates the spirit of unfettered multilateral aid, it is the antithesis of free markets. It is protectionism.

The Reagan administration refuses to ask Congress to speed up payments. Worse, Congress may not even appropriate as much as the administration has asked. Even assuming that the United States pays the pledged amount, the IDA will need replenishment after next year or be forced to reduce its lending to a trickle. The administration has set a discouraging precedent by its parsimony. May the counterproductive consequences prove enlightening.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Salvadoran Tunnel

Is that a flock of light at the end of the tunnel in El Salvador? Through the Costa Ricans, a line has been opened between El Salvador's appointed president and the leader of the guerrillas' political allies. The Salvadoran government, having put on paper a "peace" signed by the parties that took part in parliamentary elections last March, now speaks of a "peace commission" to develop "a practical amnesty and disarmament program (covering the guerrillas), probably in conjunction with some form of security guarantees to persuade the political parties who refused to run candidates for election in March to join in the electoral process." Guerrilla groups hint that they may drop some of the demands the government found unacceptable in the past.

The picture is one of hesitation, skepticism and resistance at both extremes. But there is also a sense of possible movement toward consensus that has not existed since reform-minded officers overthrew the old feudal apparatus in 1979 and the revolutionaries, thus preempted, moved to civil war.

The government's reform and military programs, flawed as they are, may have something to do with these tentative stirrings. Their principal source, however, appears to be the elections last March. These strengthened political parties as the arena in which the masses of Salvadorans plainly wish to work out their country's destiny. This in turn gave a better purchase to those within the Salvadoran political system who doubt that the country can endure a military struggle to the end, and who wish to try to split the left and draw in those parts of it that are open to political competition. The same strengthening of political tendencies may have touched the left. At

the least, the high popular participation in the elections, despite a fierce guerrilla campaign to spoil the poll, undercut any guerrilla argument that the masses could be won over or intimidated by armed struggle.

If the elections and their delayed aftermath are the key elements, it cannot be irrelevant that the signals coming from Washington changed subtly during the summer. The United States continues to insist, along with the Salvadoran government, that it will not support a negotiation leading to guerrilla participation in the government, although it will support talks leading to the left's participation in the electoral process. Nonetheless, the tone of policy is different. Under Secretary of State Alexander Haig it was one of confrontation in the name of anti-communism; under Secretary of State George Shultz it has shifted more toward local and regional conflict. Not much attention has been given to this shading in Washington. In Central America, where the stakes are much higher, it has been widely noted.

Central America is too torn and polarized to permit any easy optimism. Nor are the present hints of change equally acceptable in all quarters. The Salvadoran feudal right, for instance, likes the extreme right in the United States, professes to see an ominous softening of Ronald Reagan's policy. We see something else, especially in El Salvador: a continuity with the latter-day Carter policy that makes it possible for the U.S. mainstream to support a policy of firmness and reform. In brief, El Salvador is still engaged in a desperate struggle, but it is becoming possible to ask whether the Reagan policy may not work.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### 'The New Imperialism'

The idea that any corner of the world, any nation large or small, can or should stagger along without the guidance of the United States of America is harder to sell to Americans now than it has ever been. The bizarre terms that this friendly assistance can take have been illustrated strikingly by the Soviet pipeline issue. It can be argued — I would certainly argue — that the pipeline is on balance unwise. But, having failed to dissuade Europe, the American reaction is to impose sanctions on its closest friends.

An even more striking aspect of the new imperialism is U.S. policy toward Northern Ireland. William Clark, the president's security adviser, has explicitly said that the U.S. government would like a united Ireland.

The impudence of this policy, let alone its folly, is breathtaking. What would U.S. reaction be, one wonders, if Mrs. Thatcher were to declare that Britain favored a change in the status of Puerto Rico or Hawaii or Alaska or California? The screen that Britain had reverted to her imperialist past would be heard clear across the Atlantic.

President Reagan and his close colleagues represent the assertiveness factor raised to a new pitch in American foreign policy. It is, ironically, part of his domestic credo that the ordinary American should be left alone to work out his own salvation. But leaving our Americans alone to work out their own salvation is apparently wrong, weak.

It would be hard to think of a better definition of an imperialist — or of a worse long-term threat to the trans-Atlantic alliance.

— The Mail on Sunday (London).

### 'Impervious to Criticism'

Nothing can alter the facts. These are that the present Israeli government under Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon is set upon attaining its

military and political objectives at whatever cost to others, and without regard to the standing of Israel in world opinion.

It is irrelevant nonsense to claim that such structures are dictated by anti-Semitism. The truth is that Mr. Begin and company stand branded as fanatics, impervious to criticism or reason. They have had support from the people of Israel in two narrowly contested general elections, but — and this is the historical significance of the horrors of Beirut — that support is now being seriously reconsidered.

— The Sunday Times (London).

It is a painful thing for American Jewish leaders to have to differ openly with the government of Israel. Israel, they argue, has enough unremitting enemies and habitual critics as it is. [But] in Israel, a swelling chorus of anguished opinion is demanding an impartial judicial investigation to definitively establish the facts and assess responsibility. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, firing off broadsides of specious denials and vile accusations in all directions, is resisting this call and behaving very much like a politician with things to hide. But much remains to be revealed if this affront to Israel's honor and credibility is to be eased.

It is in appreciation of that need that a number of Jewish organizations and leaders in [the United States] — B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, and spokesmen for the Anti-Defamation League — have now broken with Mr. Begin to urge a full independent inquiry into the massacre. In overcoming their tactical reluctance to show less than full public support for the government of Israel, these groups are supporting the ethical imperative that justice must be done. They are saying that a people that has suffered so much while others hid their eyes must not hide its own eyes now.

— The Los Angeles Times.

SEPT. 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Marriageable Girls

NEW YORK — The Baltic has arrived with more than 1,000 marriageable girls on board, each wearing her prettiest dress with her hair ribboned and tied as bewitchingly as possible. Most had a definite idea that they wanted husbands, and they had heard that American girls were too high-minded and asked too much. Miss Clara Johnson, from County Mayo in Ireland, yearned to go to the stage and marry a actor, while Miss Agnes McKerr, from Scotland, wanted a man with dark hair, not a farmer. Miss Kate Donohue thought that any half good-looking man who did not wear red neckties would do, and two Welsh girls said they wanted practical men. As most of the girls expect to go West, their prospects of marriage are flattering.

### 1932: Judge's Home Bombed

WORCESTER, Mass. — Judge Webster Thayer, who seven years ago became a bitter enemy of Communists throughout the world when he sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to death, narrowly escaped serious injury and possible death when his home here was wrecked by a terrific dynamite explosion that shook neighboring houses and was heard throughout the city. The 74-year-old jurist, who has been the target of repeated Red threats since the famous case, escaped unscathed. However, he was visibly shaken by the ordeal. "I hate to think that because a man does his duty before mankind and God, his penalty is this," he said. Later, he regained his equanimity and remarked, "They cannot kill me that easy."

## Questions After the Massacre

### • 'If, Like Other Egyptians, I Feel Deep Pessimism ...'

By Sana Hassan

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It is perhaps somewhat unnecessary to raise the issue of Egypt's predicament in the aftermath of the Beirut massacre, when hundreds of Palestinian bodies are lying in mass graves. Still, Egyptians must ask: Why? How could the Begin administration allow such a thing to happen?

The anguished American Jewish community — and indeed the whole world — also asks these questions today. But there is this difference:

Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel. Inevitably, therefore, when we ask the questions, somewhere in the background an egotistical worry lurks: Why did they do this to us?

Egypt has recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv. For, clearly, if Anwar Sadat's initiative was of crucial importance in opening up an avenue to peace, the way for President Hosni Mubarak to salvage the Camp David

accords is not through appeasement. Egypt, of course, must tread a thin line, acting firmly but not rashly, in order not to jeopardize a peace treaty that is already hanging by a thread. But it would be a mistake for us to confirm a suspicion in some minds that the fear of an Israeli re-occupation of the Sinai and American withdrawal of its multimillion-dollar aid has neutralized us and left a clear

field for Mr. Begin and his military apparatus to wreak havoc.

If anyone holds the view that Egyptians can sit back and savor the fruits of Camp David while their Arab brothers are being slaughtered, he has fallen prey to a dangerous illusion. Sooner or later we may be drawn into the cycle of violence. The horrifying spiral of reprisals and counter-reprisals could lead Egypt back to view Israel as a thorn to be pulled from the Arab body, a cancer to be eradicated before it spreads.

The slaughter of the Palestinians has raised serious questions in the mind of many Egyptians. The men who carried out Mr. Begin's orders to massacre the Palestinian villagers at Deir Yassin in 1948 presumably came straight out of the horrors of Dachau and Auschwitz — a world in which only ruthlessness and brute force seemed to ensure survival. But Ariel Sharon is Israeli-born and was reared in the Labor movement at a time when it was still committed to humanitarian and socialist internationalism. How could he then view the world through the eyes of the hunted?

This is a question that no classic theory of international relations can answer, because what happened at the Chatila and Sabra camps has not only left an indelible moral stain on Israel but was, even by the standards of Realpolitik, patently opposed to the Begin government's interest in its own survival — not to mention Israel's interests, which were damaged by actions that enhanced the aura of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Perhaps we must turn for the answer not to political science but to psychology. Perhaps it is impossible to carry 2,000 years of persecution in

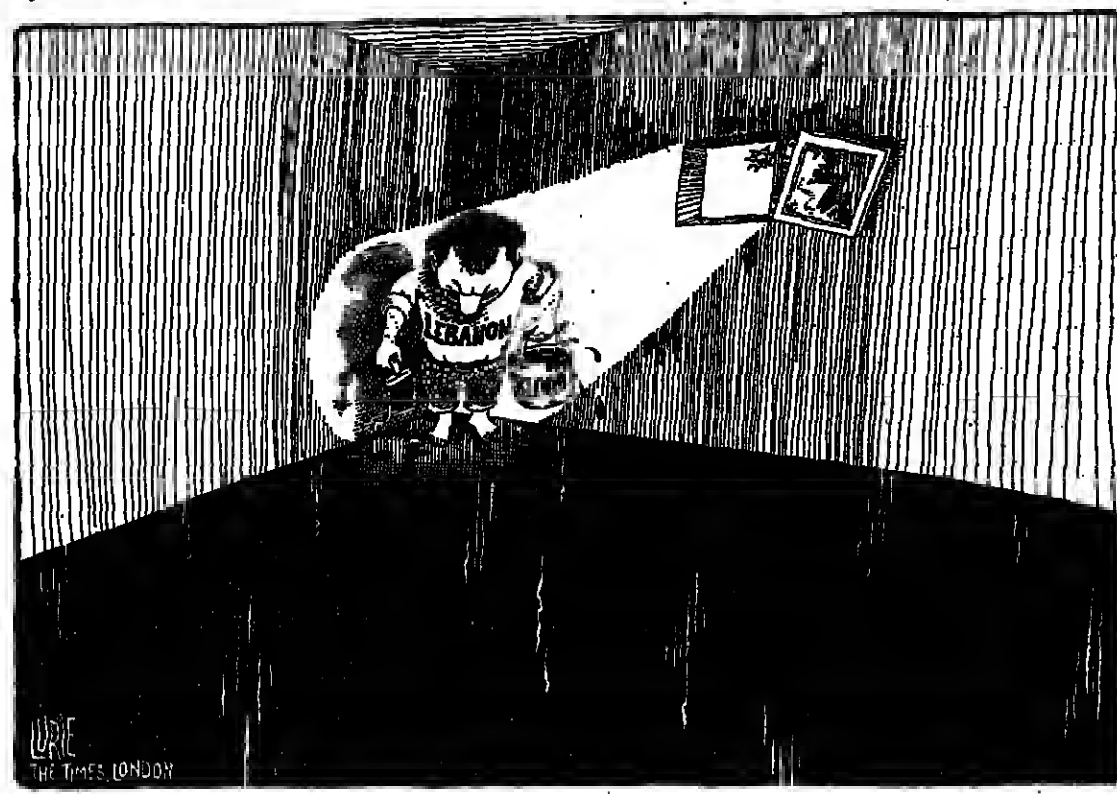
one's blood without a deep and permanent scar. I don't know.

But I pretty much know what happened at Sabra and Chatila. And that it makes no difference whether the Begin administration was an accessory to the massacre or was merely an acquiescent observer.

These are not grounds for reneging on Egypt's commitment to the entrance of Israel. But if, like other Egyptians, I feel deep pessimism, it is because we are troubled by this thought: If it was possible for the sons of those who suffered from Hitler's persecution to map out the plan for "pacification of Galilee" that led to the Chatila and Sabra massacres, what is to assure us that in a generation or two there will not arise another military leader with a psychic like Mr. Sharon's who will decide once and for all to "pacify the entire area" in the name of Israeli survival?

Egypt's role was to ferry Israel across to the community of Middle Eastern nations to which it had sought admission. King Hussein's recent statement that he was willing to negotiate with Israel about West Bank's future was one of several signs that other Arab countries were on the verge of accepting Israel and granting it long-sought legitimacy. Today I wonder which of them will wait to follow Egypt's perilous course. Refusing the betrayal of Egypt, will they not think it a pitiful fool for having mortgaged its fate to the good faith of the Israeli government?

The writer, a doctoral candidate in political science at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming "Enemy in the Promised Land: Reflections of the First Egyptian Visitor to Israel, Beginning in 1974, she wrote several articles calling for peace with Israel.



## What Are the Palestinian People Supposed to Feel Now?

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — How many massacres, how many more men and women, babies and adolescents, Christians and Moslems, how many more Jews and Palestinians must die before the world awakes from its torpor, regains its senses and finds the courage to say what we Palestinians have said all along: that the criterion of Zionism religiously adhered to by Israel's rulers is a disastrous doctrine for us as well as for the Jews?

How could it be otherwise? How could the world have been duped into believing that this anachronistic ideology could ever succeed in creating a Jewish state in an already populated land, without bloody conflict?

Was it apathy? Perhaps. But the main reason was understandably that, after the horrors of World War II, the world was too busy scrubbing away the stains of shame from its recent history, not knowing meanwhile, not wanting to know, that another episode of human tragedy was systematically in progress elsewhere.

How many people even know the names of our villages and camps which make up the tragic litany of nightmares that our people have endured since the creation of Israel in the heart of our ancestral homeland: Deir Yassin, Kaloia, Qibya, Kafr, Qasim, Qalqilya, Nablus, Azzan, Khan Yunis, Sammi, Tel al-Za'ar?

It was at Deir Yassin that Menachem Begin inaugurated his doctrine that any act can be justified by its success. At dawn on April 9, 1948, while the Palestinian village on the outskirts of Jerusalem slept, 200 members of Irgun, the Zionist terror gang, attacked. House by house, the inhabitants were pulled into the streets, lined against walls and shot, regardless

of age or sex. Homes were dynamited. The attackers raped, tore earrings from women's ears and slaughtered some who were pregnant with carving knives. When day broke, corpses littered the streets. No one was allowed into the village except a Jewish policeman, who reported that one Palestinian had died.

It took a persistent Red Cross officer to unearth the truth. Besides the bodies in the streets, he found 150 corpses stuffed down a well. In all, 243 were left dead.

The survivors were stripped naked and paraded through a Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, to be mocked and spat upon. The then leader of Irgun is now the prime minister of Israel.

In October 1953, Ariel Sharon led a similar operation against the unsuspecting inhabitants of Qibya, leaving 75 dead and as many wounded. Now Defense Minister Sharon defends his authorization to let his allies enter Sabra and Chatila by claiming to have warned against killing, "especially women and children."

Neither in their objectives nor in their modus operandi do the Beirut massacres differ from the carnage we have previously endured. Is not the mass murder of Palestinians consistent with the cold logic of Zionism, which dictated the destruction, expulsion or, at best, oppression of the indigenous people of the coveted land?

To us Palestinians, these refugees are not a mere abstraction. Ask the refugees who fled their homes in the panic of terror and war, never to be allowed to return. Or the young people who saw compatriots die under Israeli bullets

for the crime of marching in peaceful demonstration. Or the librarians who have watched helplessly as the contents of their shelves were ransacked by Israeli police. Ask the orphans of Deir Yassin, Sabra and Chatila, who are unlikely ever to lead normal lives again.

We Palestinians cried out against this threat from our mosques and our churches, from the playgrounds of our schools and the courtyards of our homes, and, when in your more reflective moments you allowed it, from the columns of your newspapers and your airwaves. The world ignored our warnings. Now, thanks to modern communications technology, the massacre has taken place under your noses.

In its implacable campaign against us, Zionist propaganda stopped at nothing to deprive us of what was ours — our literature (we were depicted as aimlessly roaming bedouins), our history (Palestine, the most ancient country on Earth, ceased to exist in their historical narratives), our geography (the cradle of human civilization — which grew fruit trees centuries before Europe, perfected irrigation and plant hybridization and was the first nation to produce such luxuries as wine — was presented to the world as strips of desert or malaria-ridden swamp). Thinking people everywhere should have known better: The world's ancient travelers and artists had testified otherwise.

As grim reports of the bloodbath in Sabra and Chatila flashed in and the flicking screen featured Israeli soldiers rounding up our civilians, the leaders of a nation of "ungathered

reels" disputed furiously in the Knesset over the fate of the original people. As a Palestinian, I felt as if I had been punched all over.

Scores of mutilated Palestinian bodies were displayed tied together so the victims could not flee, or slumped against a wall where they had been lined up and gassed down. As I looked on, vivid images of Deir Yassin and other calamities — both for the Jewish people and ourselves — flashed through my mind; but above all, images of our people's lives exploding under the shells and bombs of Israeli soldiers, or of West Bank settlers' strolling arrogantly through our markets and ancient cities.

As I watched, I wondered: What are the intentions of these people? What are they doing to our country, with its ancient customs, traditions, mosques and churches, legendary lakes and rivers, mystical hills and mountains?

What the debris of Sabra and Chatila dug away, when the final toll of that Black Friday comes to light, let us also grieve for another victim — the smashed hope for coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians.

So much lost, so little left to lose... Will anyone now be surprised if, in our despair, the voices of people who once believed it possible to live side by side with the Israelis are stifled? If there is a rebirth of Palestinian extremism — indeed if there is an embittered, radicalized insistence that the Israelis have no place at all in our part of the world?

The writer, a Palestinian living in Paris, is the author of the forthcoming "The Role of the Military in Politics: A Case Study of Iraq in 1941."

## SPD or CDU? The Choosing Is Not America's Business

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The collapse of West Germany's coalition, with a new chancellor possible soon and elections contemplated, sharpens a election-year Washington debate that has been going on for more than a year. Would the United States be better off dealing with conservatives than it has been with Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt?

Some Reagan administration officials felt strongly that Mr. Schmidt was too clumsy with the Russians and too vulnerable to left-wing pressures in his party for America's comfort. They think Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union would be more in tune with Reagan policy.

Mr. Schmidt was aware of that view, and it fed mounting strains in the alliance. But when it came to ideas of undermining him, wiser Wash-

ington heads prevailed over what was at once a naive and an arrogant assessment of American influence.

Now, without any push from Washington, Mr. Schmidt's years in power appear to be ending. Bonn is cogs in internal political maneuvering. These are a minor matter for West Germany's allies. The main point is that after 13 years of SPD leadership, which brought an opening to the East, the pendulum may be swinging back to the party founded by the late Konrad Adenauer.

But it is not the same West Germany as the one the CDU ran before. There is a worldwide economic recession, and while the government broke over the issue of how to deal with it, Bonn now speaks for a world eco-

nomic power with a mind of its own.

U.S. strategic superiority has visibly disappeared and doubtless cannot be restored. There is as much concern in West Germany at being dragged into a West showdown as there is to make sure of continued U.S. protection. National feeling has revived. It is only anti-American on the edges of what was ours — our literature (we were depicted as aimlessly roaming bedouins), our history (Palestine, the most ancient country on Earth, ceased to exist in their historical narratives), our geography (the cradle of human civilization — which grew fruit trees centuries before Europe, perfected irrigation and plant hybridization and was the first nation to produce such luxuries as wine — was presented to the world as strips of desert or malaria-ridden swamp). Thinking people everywhere should have known better: The world's ancient travelers and artists had testified otherwise.

As grim reports of the bloodbath in Sabra and Chatila flashed in and the flicking screen featured Israeli soldiers rounding up our civilians, the leaders of a nation of "ungathered

won him new respect for his ability to be decisive. Mr. Kohl looks slow and dull in comparison.

While he has proved his patience and stamina as opposition leader against a handful of livelier CDU rivals, some in his own party doubt that he has the political crackle to impose effective leadership. They wonder how long he would last.

The centrist FDP, which provoked the change by switching sides from SPD to CDU, lost credibility and may have a hard time staying in the Bundestag. If the CDU won an overall majority, Mr. Kohl would come under intense pressure from the Nationalist-Strained "Bull of Bavaria," Franz Josef Strauss.

And if there is neither a clear win nor the parliamentary arithmetic to support a CDU-FDP coalition after elections, the rising anti-establishment "Green" and "alternative" movements may hold the balance of power. They are heirs of the 1968 counterculture — against materialism, authority, missiles, U.S. policies. The generation gap is large. It worries all West German politicians.

More important for the United States, though, is the broad consensus underlying West German foreign policy. There is no reason at all to suppose that the future government would be any more interested in renewing the Cold War cutting trade with the East or giving up détente than Mr. Schmidt has been.

The big issues in West Germany now, as in the U.S. campaign, are domestic economic and social policies. There is no question of dismantling the welfare state, despite alarmed outcries from the unions. The debate is whether growth can best be re-launched by federal stimulus or by cutting social costs and taxes. America's record, both before and since

Ronald Reagan, is no inspiration. Thus, U.S.-West German economic quarrels about interest rates and protectionism are not likely to be eased by a change in Bonn.

For Washington, the key question is what West Germany will do about deploying Euro-missiles if U.S.-Soviet talks remain stalled, as looks probable. Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Kohl are committed to accepting them. But there is an active minority in Mr. Schmidt's party which is likely to grow and could pull the whole SPD sharply to the left when it is out of power. This would polarize politics — a way West Germany has not known for more than a generation.

Moscow is well prepared to use that to advantage. Valentin Falin, the former Soviet ambassador in Bonn, is the spokesman for a Kremlin faction which believes this is the way to drive the decisive wedge between Europe and America.

Responsible West Germans react angrily when their country is charged with tilting to neutrality. Yet the goal of neutral unity with East Germany is still there, and West Germans react as much when they hear that America is intensifying its mission. That may be unreasonable, but it is a fact of modern Europe.

So Washington must understand that it can have no serious influence on West German elections; and that any pressure can "boomerang." A change in leadership is unlikely to change foreign policy much.

West Germany's basic stance — a hand stretched to the East, but not planted in the West — is established now, even for Mr. Strauss, who has been flirting with Moscow. Over-estimating CDU sympathy for hard-line Reaganism or expanding Bonn to pull away from Paris and line up with Mrs. Thatcher on East-West issues would be disappointing.

The New York Times

## After Hesse, Three Re-Dealt Hands

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Now what, in West Germany's increasingly complex political drama? Even if Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic chairman, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic Party, push ahead with their plan to topple Helmut Schmidt through a "constructive vote of no-confidence" Friday in order to make Mr. Kohl chancellor, it is increasingly unlikely that they can muster the necessary 249 votes in the Bundestag with which to do it. That being the case, it is also increasingly unlikely that they will even try.

Technically, Mr. Schmidt and his Social Democrats could continue with a minority government for the rest of the present legislative period, that is, until autumn 1984. But in practical political terms, too, it is impossible, if only because they could not muster parliamentary majorities to pass pending legislation, including the controversial federal budget.

The logical move is early elections — in November — as Chancellor Schmidt proposed in his Bundestag speech 11 days ago. But the constitution does not allow the chancellor to dissolve parliament and call for new elections on his own. Such a move would require the support of Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher.

The Hesse elections demonstrated two things: West Germans take a dim view of the kind of political brawling and disloyalty that Mr. Genscher and his Free Democrats friends in Hesse have been displaying for the past few months; and the "new majority" to which Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher have repeatedly referred in recent weeks is based

largely on the figures of the pollsters, not the voters at the polls.

Hesse was supposed to have tested the public mood. The public replied that it does not want a change.

It did not want Hesse's Free Democrats to break their traditional alliance with the Social Democrats and the coalition instead, as they have promised to do since June, with the Christian Democrats. Even less did it want the Free Democrats to walk out of their coalition with Mr. Schmidt in Bonn and make Mr. Kohl chancellor.

Nor, by the way, did the Hessians want the Christian Democrats to win an absolute majority with which to govern Hesse alone.

It is the growing realization today that the West German voting public in general feels likewise. And that is why the political crisis precipitated by Mr. Genscher and his friends is deepening this week.

Just how many friends does Mr. Genscher have? Within his party, resistance to his tactics has been growing since the breakup of the coalition in Bonn's Sept. 17. The party's scathing defeat in Hesse, where it was abandoned by more than half of its traditional supporters, has turned this intramural opposition into an indignant outcry, threatening a formal breakup of the party.

It comes from the Free Democrats' left and moderate wings — those liberals who, on the whole, agree with most of Helmut Schmidt's domestic and foreign policies and who want the coalition to continue, if for no other reason than because it had an

overwhelming mandate from the people to do so in the last general election, in October 1980.

That wing has already succeeded in calling a special party congress for next month, at which Mr. Genscher's political course and personal future will be on the line. For the past 10 days that wing's faction among the Free Democrats in the Bundestag has been judged strong enough to at least throw doubt on the success of the planned move against Mr. Schmidt.

But the Hesse debacle has added a new element to the equation: Is that wing also strong enough, as the Social Democratic chairman, Willy Brandt, has hinted, to bolt from the ranks and forge a coalition on its own that would keep Mr. Schmidt in office?

To many in the Social Democratic Party, it sounded like wishful thinking Sunday night, when the votes in Hesse were being counted. But the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Another wrinkle that has been proposed: Undo what was done on Sept. 17, annul the divorce and tie the liberal knot again as if nothing had happened. "If the Italians were able to do that in August, why not us?" some Social and Free Democrats are saying, alluding to Rome's short-lived government crisis this summer. But West Germans are not Italians.

The Hesse election reshuffled the deck and raised the ante, but Germans are not poker buffs. They prefer skat, a three-handed game whose object is to fulfill any of various contracts, with scoring based on strategy and on tricks won. It is the favorite relaxation in the smoke-filled caucus rooms of the Bundestag.

International Herald Tribune

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

#### Pipeline Slaves?

The alarm has sounded over the issue of the Soviet pipeline. "I saw the gas slaves. I spoke to them. I know for a fact that slaves are building the Soviet pipeline toward Western Europe," a Soviet dissident, Yuliy Voznesenskiy, declared, as quoted by the Hamburg weekly Bild am Sonntag on Aug. 15. Other evidence, some from a KGB officer living in the Soviet Union, described a concentration of "camp centers" along the pipeline route where 50,000 prisoners per camp toiled in abominable conditions

"sewing gloves for pipeline workers" and "laying down the rails."

While the dissidents have offered to show Western journalists the slave camps, a Soviet Oil Ministry spokesman has blandly denied the charges as "unrealistic," alleging that "competent specialists could build such a modern pipeline."

Until the Soviet Union gives concrete evidence refuting the dissidents' claims, Western citizens should say no to the prospect of cheap Soviet gas — refuse to buy or use it.

ANNE JADESKY, Paris

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Jack Lang and His Cultural Crusade

By Louise Lief

PARIS — Ever since July, when Jack Lang called for a "cultural revolution" against U.S. "financial and intellectual imperialism" at UNESCO's Second World Conference on Cultural Policy in Mexico, Socialist France's 58-year-old minister of culture has been at the center of a storm of protest.

In his speech, "Culture and Economy — the Same Battle," he called for war against "a certain invasion, a certain subversion of the national culture, the national identity, the national spirit."

"Our destiny," he asked an enthusiastic audience of Third World delegates, "is it to become the vassals of an immense empire of profit?"

It was a strong charge from an extraordinary source. France, which has long considered itself the world's center of intellectual enlightenment, the vanguard of new movements in the arts, the out-time spearhead of what used to be known as the "civilizing mission" in Africa, the depository of hundreds of thousands of world art treasures, was saying that it was threatened by U.S. mass cul-

ture. Lang's remarks — which were foreshadowed by his criticism a year ago of the Desvigne American film festival as a publicity stunt by a foreign industry that needs no extra advertising in France — prompted complaints from the Americans and criticism from French intellectual circles.

It was clear in a recent interview in Lang's sumptuous roccoco office that the culture minister was trying to play it cool. "We don't want to defend ourselves against American art," he maintained. "American art is welcome here. And I repeat, on the contrary, our doors are open wider than ever."

What he meant in Mexico, he said, was that the bases of cultural exchanges had to be reconsidered with an eye to greater equity in financial relations. "Like, unfortunately if you wish, the audiovisual industry. It is at the same time an art and an industry. One must distinguish between the two."

Lang, 43, a former professor of international law, had already stirred comment in French circles with his unconventional plans to popularize French culture. A militant member of the Socialist Party, he founded an international theater festival in Nancy in 1977 and was the controversial director of the Théâtre National de Chaillot.

In his efforts to bring culture to

the masses, he has had the Comédie Française perform in the Paris Métro, encouraged the relearning of French regional languages and more than doubled his ministry's budget to create new museums, regional culture centers and a new opera house in Paris at Bastille. A frequent theme in his speeches is the need to organize to counter U.S. commercial domination of culture.

He believes the United States controls too much of the market in radio, television and cinema. "I often say to the French, as I say to the British or to other peoples, 'Let's not be the passive consumers of standardized products. Let's manufacture ourselves, invent ourselves, create ourselves. Why be simply like a colony?'"

He sees France as playing a leading role in combatting the uniformity brought about by the spread of what he calls the impoverished language "Basic American." French language and culture, with its strong ties to many Third World countries, could serve in the fight, "Let us say, in the face of the great powers. French culture in these countries appears as a source of liberation, to act as a counterweight to the hegemonic influence of the great powers."

Lang said that culture, at least in the areas that he has singled out

— popular music, television and film — has come to be treated as a commodity.

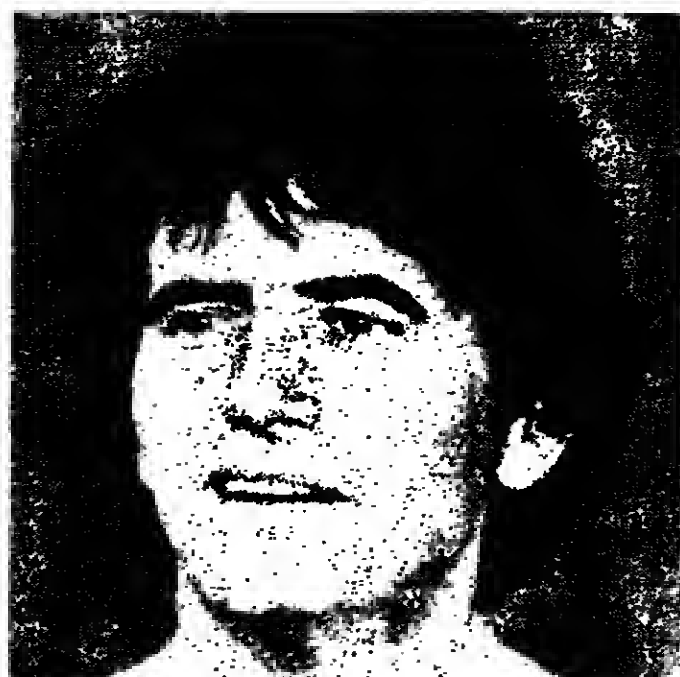
Using as an example President Ronald Reagan's sanctions against the use of U.S. technology in the Siberian gas pipeline, Lang said: "You are surely aware that there are problems that arise today, for instance, in the matter of gas. There, in effect, is an example of a country which wants to impose on another country, in breach of the law, its political will."

He also, somewhat contradictorily, sees culture as a political force, inseparable from its environment. "What is the culture of the Salvadoran people?" he asked. "Today, when armies, supported from the outside, come and destroy life in El Salvador? What is the culture of the people of Nicaragua, when a people is prevented from living in peace, and invasions are organized from the outside? Culture, a human being, forms a whole."

But he insisted that in no instance did he advocate cultural protectionism. "We are the least protectionist country in the world. Our protection is our will for development, the will to develop ourselves. We want there to be a cultural vitality in our country, and a very strong artistic vitality."

Lang said the Ministry of Culture has begun a vigorous campaign to promote French cinema at home and abroad. The ministry has sponsored a series of accords for co-production and film exchanges between France and 28 other countries. Lang's stated goal is to double the export of French films by 1985.

He also asked that copies of American films to be distributed in France be developed by French companies, and that American film distributors reinvest a portion of their profits in French film production. He helped negotiate an agreement between the French



Culture Minister Lang of France: "Why be simply a colony?"

film company Gaumont and Columbia Pictures for the distribution of French films in the United States.

The ministry, with a film budget next year of 200 million francs (\$38.5 million), will also concentrate on modernizing the French film industry, renovating the old Cinéma-thèque, and stepping up the national distribution of French films.

As for television and radio, which are under the supervision of a newly created autonomous authority, Lang said he hoped they would be free "not only from political power, but also from financial power." He is not for reducing the number of U.S. films on French television, he said, but he advocates increasing the number of French and European programs.

"I prefer that in France very

good American films be shown and very good French programs," he said, "rather than having mediocre television sub-series, which are not art but a blow for commerce."

He maintained that charges that he singled out the United States for criticism in cultural fields, while ignoring abuses in other countries, were unfair.

"Me, I could turn the question around. Why is it, when we act in favor of Poland, or in favor of other trampled liberties in the East, the press writes very little, and why, when I commit the sacrilege of demanding more just economic relations, particularly with the United States in the cultural domain — straightaway, protests, complaints. Why?"

After all, he said, he only used the word "imperialism" once.

## Rare Jommelli Opera Revived in Amsterdam

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM — What started as the Baroque revival has gradually expanded, particularly in opera, to a general filling in of the musical landscape of the 17th and 18th centuries so that it can be perceived as continuity instead of as a succession of isolated peaks.

Now comes Niccolò Jommelli, a Neapolitan who spent 16 years as the head of the Italian Gluck, as the real inventor of the "Mozartian" orchestral crescendo, as the composer of some 70 operas — but his works have been virtually unplayed since his lifetime (1714-74).

The prime mover of the lively production here of Jommelli's "La Schiava Liberata" is Alan Curtis, the University of California musicologist who has been a scrupulous reviver of early operas, from Monteverdi and Cavalli to Handel and Rameau, and who has a growing reputation in Europe as the conductor of his own performing versions. Jommelli as a candidate for musical exhumation did not occur to him, Curtis recalled, until a series of events that included the discovery of a "good and unique" piece of sacred music in a Toulouse library, coming across the ubiquitous Dr. Burney's judgment of Jommelli as the most distinguished composer of the librettos of Metastasio, and the acquisition by Berkeley of some Jommelli letters. With Marita McClymonds, then a graduate student and now a recognized authority on the composer, Curtis studied the operas and decided that "La Schiava Liberata," a three-act serio-comico work produced in 1768 in Ludwigsburg, was "the best of the bunch."

"It could not have been done in Italy, not even in Naples," Curtis said, "because the orchestra parts are much too difficult. The second violin part is difficult because his second violinist was Pietro Nardini, who was later known as the composer of very difficult violin concertos."

"The orchestra is not so different from the Baroque, but the balance is different. The winds almost never double the strings, but add subtle punctuation, sometimes just with a single, well-placed note." As usual, Curtis's 26-piece orchestra uses original period instruments or copies.

This revival is a well-deserved early-season hit. The libretto has multiple points of similarity with that of Mozart's later "Abduction From the Seraglio," although it is far more complicated. Filippo Sanjust has provided an attractive and flexible Moorish setting. Rhoda Levine's staging is energetic and intelligent and, while favoring the comic over the serious, gets its laughs in the right places.

Musically, the work was every bit the delight suggested by the academic research; varied, inventive and dramatically sensitive both in the orchestra and the vocal lines. It was played with admirable verve and spirit by Curtis and his ad hoc Complesso Barocco. The excellent, well-balanced cast included Sandra Browne in the castrato role of Selim, Rachel Ann Morgan as the Constanze-like Dorimene, the soprano Leena Kilunnen as her rival Elmira, Patricia Rozario and Maryn Hill as a splendid comic pair, Willard White a sonorous Almamazar, the light-voiced counter-tenor Andrew Daltos as Don Garzia, and Wouter Goedhart as Solimano, the basso monarch who unravels all with his magnanimity.

"La Schiava Liberata": Sept. 29, Oct. 3, Amsterdam; Oct. 9, Utrecht.

## 'Killer of Sheep': Watts Revisited

By Thomas Quinn Curris

PARIS — Charles Burnett is an American cineaste much honored abroad than at home. His 1981 film, "Killer of Sheep," currently showing in Paris, was awarded the international critics' prize at the Berlin festival and his short, "Horse," received first prize at Oberhausen, but he has yet to crack the shell of far-flung distribution in the United States.

He has just completed his second feature, "My Brother's Wedding," in Los Angeles. It will probably reach European audiences before being seen in its native land. Burnett's debut has been circuitous, but he is definitely a comer.

"Killer of Sheep" is set in Watts, the Los Angeles ghetto shaken by riots in 1965. Burnett grew up there. The film examines the community more than 10 years after the turmoil that held the headlines. The background of a black ghetto has been often exploited by the commercial cinema, but inevitably to cheap melodramatic ends. There is nothing of this in Burnett's honest, straightforward approach.

What he delivers is a sociological study on celluloid, free of the familiar trickeries. His protagonist is a sheep butcher who tries to instill in his children a sense of solidarity as protection. One sees the youngsters at their games and pranks, and the daily existence of the inhabitants. From revealing details the mood of the place and the people is conveyed, a mood of infinite sadness, stressed by a blues accompaniment. One is reminded of the Margaret Bourke-White and Erskine Caldwell photographic album of a tour of the deep South, "You Have Seen Their Faces." It is similar in its uncompromising realism and ring of truth.

U.S. films devoted to the black experience have a curious history. King Vidor's "Hallelujah" and "Hearts in Dixie" both with all-black casts, made in the early talkie days, were pioneering works. In 1968, Sidney Poitier was found in a poll to be the most popular American actor (he might still be, had he not quit acting for direction), and in the 1970s a spate of comedies with black performers — "Cotton Comes to Harlem" and the like — proved to box-office taste. "Killer of Sheep" may open a new chapter in the history of the genre with its firsthand, unadulterated information about black problems.

John Frankenheimer's "The Challenge," shot in Kyoto, is an especially violent melodrama, half gangster chase and half kung-fu acrobatics. The film (playing in Paris as "A Armes Egales") centers on a conflict between two brothers of warrior ancestry fight-

ing for possession of two treasured family swords. One, sold for a carton of cigarettes, to a GI after World War II, is discovered to be in Cambodia. A ne'er-do-well from Los Angeles is engaged to return the weapon to its owner. On arrival in Japan he finds himself menaced and undergoes samurai training to battle the guards of an ultramodern industrial complex, the enemy's stronghold.

The action and the tale are nightmarish delirium. Frankenheimer's sharp sense of cinematic methods enlivens the combat, which are of startling ferocities that will make hypersensitive spectators squirm. The acting company, save for Scott Glenn as the American messenger, is Japanese and there are instructive lectures on the use of ancient arms, though a machine gun might have been better protection under the circumstances. When it enters into savage fray, the film has contagious vigor and excitement, but there are some languid passages between these ensemble numbers.

Also from the Far East comes "Jaguar," a 1980 suspense thriller of the Manila underworld, the work of the Philippine director-author Lino Brocka. His scenario is water-tight and transparent, but there is brilliance to his creation of atmosphere, his nimble editing and his photographic technique. The leading younger filmmaker of his country, he has here, as always, a distinctive personal style.

Serge Leroy's "Legitimate Violence" appropriates the premise of Michael Winner's "Death Wish" and bungles it badly.

It begins with an impressive explosion showing passengers in the Desvigne railroad station being indiscriminately gunned down by a band of gangsters making a getaway. A man who loses his wife and daughter in the massacre is determined to bring the assassins to justice. Dissatisfied by the law's delay, he contemplates joining a self-defense league, but comes to regard its leader as a mad fanatic.

By this time, the basic situation has degenerated into commonplace movie mush with the discovery that the gangsters were puppets mastered by a nefarious official and the news that violence breeds violence. Claude Brasseur is the bereaved family man and there is an interesting characterization by Roger Planchon as the chief of the avenging-youself movement, but soon after its shock start the film becomes entangled in its unlikely subplot and argues its servicable basic situation out of its dramatic possibilities.

## Bernard Malamud's Nuclear Fable

(Continued from the back page)

1940 he entered Columbia University's graduate school, and after teaching high school at night for three years, took a teaching job at Poughkeepsie State, still without a published book. "In many ways, I am a real child of the Depression. There was no money around, and until I could support my family, I didn't know what to do with my art. That's the force of my strength of obligation. I am in many ways a strong-willed man."

His son Paul, 34, an editor at the United States Information Agency in Washington, agrees. His father forbade television in the house until the late '50s to encourage Paul and his sister Janna to read. And he set an example of "incredible and absolutely consistent discipline," reading every night in his slow, methodical way, underlining frequently.

Malamud's work is infused with a belief in robust humor, and Paul Malamud says his father "has a Swiftian streak in him" which leads to the "kind of sardonic, satirical quality" apparent in "God's Grace."

His subjects are as protean as his themes are universal. In his baseball novel "The Natural" (1952), he filmed the soulless rapacity of an all-American hero in a thickets of symbolism, then turned to the world of poor Jewish shopkeepers for realism in "The Assistant" (1957) and spare spiritual parables in his first story collection, "The Magic Barrel" (1958). When "The Assistant" and "The

Magic Barrel" first appeared," says Philip Roth, "I was a young university instructor, and the originality of that imagination was a revelation to me and my friends. Malamud, like Bellow, was somebody we'd been waiting for."

"The Magic Barrel" earned Malamud the National Book Award, as did the Dostoyevskian pathos of "The Fixer" (1967), based on the infamous Russian Belletrist case of 1913. His evocation of Jewish dignity in the face of brutal anti-Semitism won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. "The Assistant" should have gotten a prize too," Malamud says. "But it was the same year that Cheever wrote 'The Wapshot Chronicle' and I don't think anybody even looked at 'The Assistant.' Still, the awards considerably 'strengthened my sense of my own worth and helped me to get into material I wouldn't have touched until then.'"

He changed subjects radically again in 1979 with "Dubin's Lives," about the middle-class and sexual longings of a bookish biographer whose obsession with D.H. Lawrence helps him rationalize an affair with a Benningtonese barefoot hippie named Fanny at the expense of his long marriage. The texture and structure were a

Stravinsky Stamp

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Composer Igor Stravinsky will be featured on a new 2-cent stamp to appear Nov. 18 in New York City, according to the U.S. Postal Service.

## U.K. Gallery Buys Poussin

The Associated Press

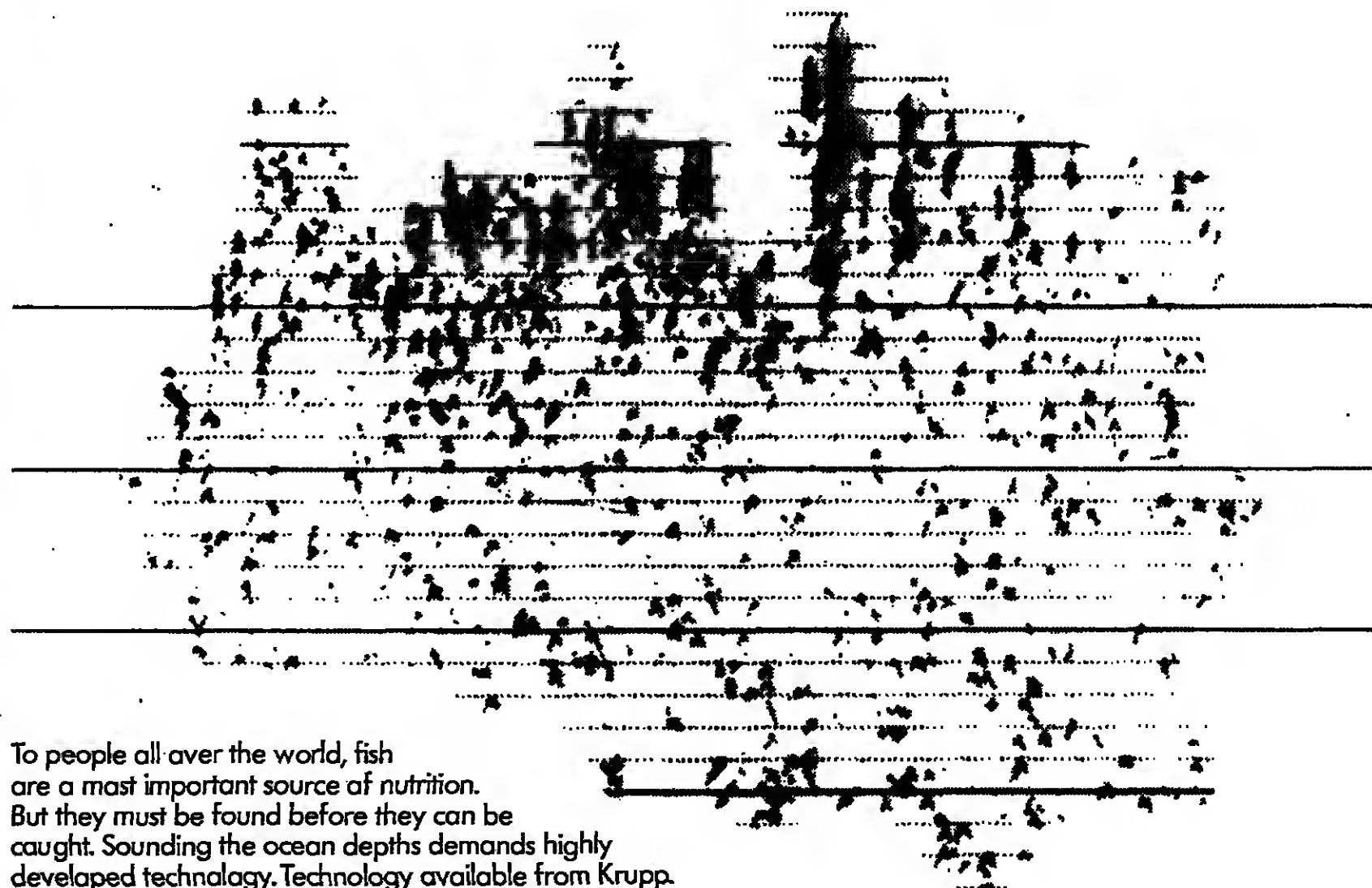
LONDON — A painting by Nicolas Poussin that was commissioned by Cardinal Richelieu, the chief minister of France under Louis XIII, has been bought by London's National Gallery for an undisclosed sum.

Art dealers estimated that the state art collection in Trafalgar Square paid about \$1.3 million (\$2.2 million) for the work, called "The Triumph of Pan," which depicts pagan revelers. It is the 11th work by the artist now owned by the gallery.

The purchase was a private deal with the Dent-Brocklehurst family, which kept the painting at Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, the home of King Henry VIII's sixth and last wife, Catherine Parr.

Poussin, a Frenchman, painted the picture in Rome and dispatched it to Paris in 1636. A companion piece, "The Triumph of Bacchus," is in the Atkins Museum in Kansas City.

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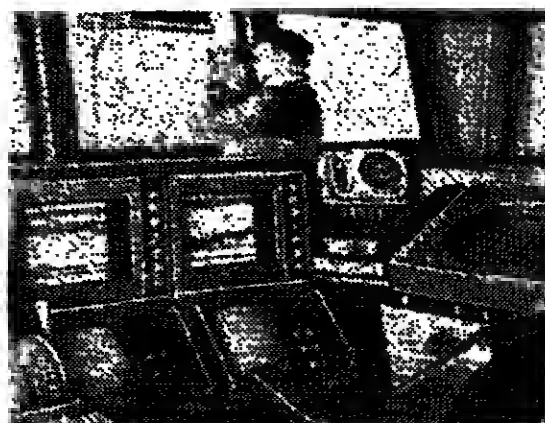
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**Dow Jones Averages**

	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1132.5	1129.0	1130.0	1129.0	-1.0
500 Ind	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5	-0.5
30 Ind	1132.5	1129.0	1130.0	1129.0	-1.0
500 Ind	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5	-0.5

**Market Summary, Sept. 27**

**Market Diaries**

**NYSE AMEX**

NYSE	AMEX
1132.5	100.0
1129.0	99.5
1130.0	100.0
1129.0	99.5

**NYSE Index**

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1132.5	1129.0	1130.0	1129.0	-1.0

**Standard & Poor's Index**

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1132.5	1129.0	1130.0	1129.0	-1.0

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

Symbol	Price	Volume
ABC	10.00	100
DEF	20.00	200

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1132.5	1129.0	1130.0	1129.0	-1.0

**AMEX Most Active**

Symbol	Price	Volume
ABC	10.00	100
DEF	20.00	200

**NYSE Most Active**

Symbol	Price	Volume
ABC	10.00	100
DEF	20.00	200

**Monday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Change
30 Ind	1132.5	1129.0	1130.0					1132.5	1129.0	1129.0	1130.0	-1.0
500 Ind	100.0	99.5	100.0					100.0	99.5	99.5	100.0	-0.5
30 Ind	1132.5	1129.0	1130.0					1132.5	1129.0	1129.0	1130.0	-1.0
500 Ind	100.0	99.5	100.0					100.0	99.5	99.5	100.0	-0.5

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# Allied Turns Into a Confusing Conglomerate

(Continued from Page 9)

38 percent of Martin Marietta's stock, but will allow it to remain independent.

"Ed Hennessy has put a lot of stuff together since he took over in 1979, but what has he got?" asked Martin Ziegler, a long-time chemical industry analyst who has followed the company for Mosley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weedon Inc. "The jury is out and I don't know when it will come back. It could be five years before we find out whether the way he has altered the profile is worth it."

Allied has been restructured into five main business segments under Mr. Hennessy: chemicals, including agricultural and specialty

chemicals, and fibers and plastics are the two segments representing the old Allied.

Oil and gas operations, the leading income producer, were expanded by John T. Connor, Mr. Hennessy's predecessor. After an unsuccessful \$6.5-billion bid for Marathon Oil Co. and consideration of an offer for Cities Service, Mr. Hennessy added his own imprimatur this year to the development of the energy segment by acquiring 50 percent of Supron Energy Corp. for about \$400 million.

Allied bought Eltra Corp. in 1979 for \$202 million and Bunker

after the purchase last fall of Fisher Scientific Products for \$330 million.

A sixth business group covers a hodgepodge of embryonic efforts in fields such as lasers, amorphous metals and powdered metals.

It all seemed to be coming together smoothly enough until the oil market slumped and the recession cut into the performance of both new and old businesses. During the first six months of this year, net income dropped 15.2 percent, to \$145 million, or \$3.39 a share, while sales rose 1 percent, to \$3.21 billion.

The problem in the minds of some analysts is that paying for acquisitions is done by Eltra, Bunker

the poor economic climate is limiting their contributions to earnings could be penalizing shareholders by as much as \$1 a share.

The Bendix acquisition at such a time is expected to create doubts among investors concerned with near-term prospects. Even those enthusiastic about the company, such as Jay Harris, an analyst who follows Allied for the institutional research arm of Balis & Zorn Inc., expect the move to exert downward pressure on Allied's stock.

"I think the company is well-positioned," Mr. Harris said. "If an error is being made, it is in not allowing enough time for the earlier acquisitions to prove themselves before embarking on this one."

# Debt Grows Ominously At Marietta

(Continued from Page 9)

than the present, And given those and other points, who is to say that our stock cannot rise to \$75 a share from the \$48 a share Bendix paid for it?"

Maybe so. But Marietta, which suffered a 44-percent drop in its net income for the first half despite a 6-percent gain in revenue, this week has the aspect of a trailer-truck jackknifed between two bigger trailer-trucks.

After Bendix attacked last month with a purchase of 23 million Marietta shares at \$48 each for a \$1.2-billion investment, Marietta bought about 10 million Bendix shares for \$750 million, borrowing heavily. Last Wednesday, Allied Corp. stepped in with a \$2.3 billion offer to acquire both Bendix and the 30 percent of Marietta stock not already owned by Bendix. Separately, Allied dickered with Marietta to swap the Bendix stock owned by Marietta for the Marietta stock owned by Bendix.

The result was to give Marietta its independence but at a cost of \$450 million — the gap between Marietta's and Bendix's stock purchases. It also left Marietta with debt of about \$1.3 billion, up from about \$500 million.

"Marietta is now a company with only about \$400 million in equity, down from \$1.2 billion, while its debt has sharply increased," observed Alan Benasul, aerospace analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "That makes it a financially crippled company after having added a lot of debt to stay afloat. Now it has to increase its equity and maybe issue new stock, but how much and at what price? Who will buy the stock even at \$48, the price Bendix paid? It's a very mixed bag — and rather insane."

Marietta shares, which stood at \$43.50 when trading was halted last Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, sank to \$34 when trading resumed early Monday. The shares were trading at around \$24 in early August.

Guy F. Wyser-Fratte, an arbitrator for Rache-Halsey Stuart Shields Inc., said Marietta may be independent but that it has become financially bereft.

# U.S. Aide Says Leading Indicators Fell in August After 4-Month Rise

By Alver Carlson

WASHINGTON — The index of leading indicators, a closely watched measure of U.S. economic trends, will show a decline for August after rising for the previous four months, according to Robert Dederick, the Commerce Department undersecretary for economic affairs.

The index is to be released Thursday by the department.

"It has been evident for some time that the index would be down for August," Mr. Dederick said. "But there is nothing to suggest that the recovery has not begun or nothing to suggest we are not going to have a recovery," he added.

The index had been on the rise in April, May, June and July after declining for about a year. In July, the index went up 1.3 percent, and Commerce Department officials said brightly that "recovery is on its way."

Calling the index a "volatile series," Mr. Dederick said the Reagan administration stood by its position that the long-awaited recovery was at hand. "When we look back, I believe we will see that the economy began to recover in the spring," he said.

While closely watched by Wall Street and other economic centers, the index and other economic indicators released by the government have become more important politically as the United States ap-

proaches the Nov. 2 congressional election.

In a weekend radio address, President Ronald Reagan defended his economic policies, which he said had substantially reduced inflation and interest rates.

Mr. Dederick said the index suggests that the economy was moving along irregularly and that the upturn was more modest than in some previous recessionary periods.

He declined to estimate the size of the index's contraction in August, saying data were not yet complete on the 11 indicators it measures.

Among the 11 indicators are orders for consumer durable goods, the length of the factory work week, new home construction permits and new orders for capital goods, such as factory machinery.

Another indicator is the direction of the stock market, which has recently been on a rally. This figure, however, will not show up in the index until the September result is released.

# Bendix Loses Freedom; Agee Loses Power

(Continued from Page 9)

though, this outcome was not Bendix's ultimate objective when they set out on this adventure."

If the high adventure is over for Mr. Agee, it may not be for Bendix employees, who watched for a month as various divisions of the corporation were rumored to be candidates for trading away as part of yet another complicated transaction. Edward L. Hennessy, Jr., Allied's chairman, indicated at a news conference Saturday that while he had no immediate plans for Bendix, "some restructuring of our balance sheet will have to be made."

Not is Mr. Agee's own future

entirely clear. Mr. Hennessy has said that Mr. Agee, despite his title as president of Allied, will be limited to administering Bendix. Mr. Agee will not be involved in acquisitions, Mr. Hennessy said. "We have not determined what Mr. Agee will do as president of Allied," Mr. Hennessy said at the news conference.

Mr. Agee put the most positive interpretation on the end result in extensive interviews over the weekend with local newspapers. "I have no doubt in my mind that this was the best deal for Bendix and its shareholders," Mr. Agee told The Detroit Free Press.

He did, however, acknowledge

that he misjudged Marietta's determination to remain independent and its capacity to resist. He said he had hoped all along that the takeover could be on friendly terms and added that he would have been willing to concede the chief executive post of a combined Bendix-Marietta to Thomas G. Pownall of Marietta, but he said the subject was never raised.

Mr. Bendix officials had considered the possibility that Marietta might begin a counteroffer, but assigned it a low probability because the company did not have sufficient financial muscle. Marietta enlisted the assistance of United Technologies

Corp. in its counterattack, something Bendix planners had not anticipated. (On Monday, United withdrew its offer to buy Bendix shares, as expected in light of the Allied-Bendix-Marietta accord.)

"The big losers in all this are the corporations themselves," said Alan Benasul, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in New York. "The fact is that \$2 billion has been paid out and it's irreversible. Companies that were financially strong are now a lot more leveraged and they will have to issue stock at a significantly lower price than they paid for the shares acquired to put their balance sheets back in shape."

Amsterdam				Other Markets				Singapore			
Stock	Price	Change	Prev.	Stock	Price	Change	Prev.	Stock	Price	Change	Prev.
ABN	100.00	0.00	100.00	Amst. 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	ABN	100.00	0.00	100.00
AFB	100.00	0.00	100.00	Brussels 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AFB	100.00	0.00	100.00
AGF	100.00	0.00	100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AGF	100.00	0.00	100.00
ANV	100.00	0.00	100.00	London 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	ANV	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVD	100.00	0.00	100.00	Paris 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AVD	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVP	100.00	0.00	100.00	Rome 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AVP	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVR	100.00	0.00	100.00	Stockholm 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AVR	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVS	100.00	0.00	100.00	Swiss 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AVS	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVT	100.00	0.00	100.00	Vienna 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AVT	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVU	100.00	0.00	100.00	Zurich 100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	AVU	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVW	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVW	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVX	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVX	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVY	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVY	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVZ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVZ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAA	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAA	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAB	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAB	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAC	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAC	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAD	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAD	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAE	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAE	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAF	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAF	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAG	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAG	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAH	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAH	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAI	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAI	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAJ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAJ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAK	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAK	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAL	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAL	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAM	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAM	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAN	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAN	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAO	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAO	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAP	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAP	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAQ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAQ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAR	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAR	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAS	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAS	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAT	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAT	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAU	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAU	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAV	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAV	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAW	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAW	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAX	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAX	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAY	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAY	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVAZ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVAZ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBA	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBA	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBB	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBB	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBC	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBC	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBD	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBD	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBE	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBE	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBF	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBF	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBG	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBG	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBH	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBH	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBI	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBI	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBJ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBJ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBK	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBK	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBL	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBL	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBM	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBM	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBN	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBN	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBO	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBO	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBP	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBP	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBQ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBQ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBR	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBR	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBS	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBS	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBT	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBT	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBU	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBU	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBV	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBV	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBW	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBW	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBX	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBX	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBY	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBY	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVBZ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVBZ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCA	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCA	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCB	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCB	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCC	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCC	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCD	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCD	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCE	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCE	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCF	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCF	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCG	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCG	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCH	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCH	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCI	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCI	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCJ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCJ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCK	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCK	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCL	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCL	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCM	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCM	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCN	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCN	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCO	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCO	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCP	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCP	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCQ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCQ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCR	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCR	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCS	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCS	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCT	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCT	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCU	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCU	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCV	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCV	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCW	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCW	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCX	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCX	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCY	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCY	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVCZ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVCZ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDA	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDA	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDB	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDB	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDC	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDC	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDD	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDD	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDE	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDE	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDF	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDF	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDG	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDG	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDH	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDH	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDI	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDI	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDJ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDJ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDK	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDK	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDL	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDL	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDM	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDM	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDN	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDN	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDO	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDO	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDP	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDP	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDQ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDQ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDR	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDR	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDS	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDS	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDT	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDT	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDU	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDU	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDV	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDV	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDW	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDW	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDX	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDX	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDY	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDY	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVDZ	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVDZ	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVEA	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVEA	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVEB	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVEB	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVEC	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVEC	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVED	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVED	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVEF	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVEF	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVEG	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVEG	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVEH	100.00	0.00	100.00					AVEH	100.00	0.00	100.00



## Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Monday's ANHEIM STOCK

[illegible]

**Sandy O'Hara**  
International Herald Tribune  
444 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022  
Tel.: (212) 752.3890.  
or your local IHT representative.

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# YAPI-KREDİ BANK

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Cash Prices		Sept
Commodity and unit		Mon
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	.....	1.27 1/4
Prinichio 64-30 35% yd	.....	0.55
Steel billets (P18), ton	.....	428.00
Iron 2 Fory, Phila, ton	.....	212.00
Steel scrap No 1 twy P111	.....	57-58
Lead Spot, lb	.....	2414-29
Copper elect., lb	.....	78-72
Tin (Shroft), lb	.....	6,254 1/4
Zinc, E. St L. Bonds, lb	.....	40-42
Silver N.Y., oz	.....	8.40

Dividends		INITIAL	Sept
Compass	Per. Annet	36	1-4
Molly Corp.	STOCK	10	PC
Radcliff Labs.		289	PC
Ribb Immune.			

**Sony Sees Profit Decline**  
*Reverses*  
TOKYO — Sony Corp. expects group profit in the year ending Oct. 31 to show a decline of 10 to 20 percent from a year earlier, a company official said Monday. Last year's profit was restated at 66.9 billion yen (\$251 million) from 61.76 billion yen to reflect adoption last Nov. 1 of a new accounting standard, the company said.

## Inflation Rate Slows in



هكذا من العمل

13 Month	12 Month	11 Month	10 Month	9 Month	8 Month	7 Month	6 Month	5 Month	4 Month	3 Month	2 Month	1 Month	Close	Open
13 Month	12 Month	11 Month	10 Month	9 Month	8 Month	7 Month	6 Month	5 Month	4 Month	3 Month	2 Month	1 Month	Close	Open

[illegible]

**New York Times Service**

The \$82.9 million of new orders placed in August was 22 percent below July's rate and 61 percent below that of August 1981, the association said Sunday. But shipments of new machine tools rose slightly during the month, the association said. August's total of \$257.2 million was 3 percent above July's rate, although it was 21 percent below August 1981.

James A. Gray, the association's president, said the August order rate was "hardly heartening to our recession-b beleaguered industry." But he noted that machine tool makers were somewhat encouraged by activity at the International Machine Tool Show in Chicago, which closed Sept. 17.

He said that while attendance at the trade show was below 1980's record, the association was impressed with the turnout of 96,000, which he called "remarkable in light of the economy." Mr. Gray said the trade show was evidence of "a high level of interest in the technology and the productivity offered by modern machine tools. Unfortunately, the state of the economy is dictating reluctance on the part of otherwise eager machine tool buyers."

At the end of August, the industry's backlog stood at \$1.7 billion, representing about seven months of work at current shipment rates.

[illegible]

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.

**Sept. 24**

High Low Close Ch'ge

[illegible]

## A black and white photograph of two Audemars Piguet watches. The watch in the foreground is an octagonal bezel model with a dark dial, featuring baton hour markers and a date window at 3 o'clock. It has a metal bracelet. The watch in the background is similar but has a lighter-colored dial with Roman numerals and a date window at 6 o'clock. Both watches have the iconic octagonal bezel design of the Royal Oak collection.

# Antennas Again

Government bankers, portfolio managers, trust administrators and other institutional investors have come to appreciate WestLB's broad range of sophisticated investment instruments.

Government bankers, portfolio managers, trust administrators and other institutional investors have come to appreciate WestLB's broad range of sophisticated investment instruments.

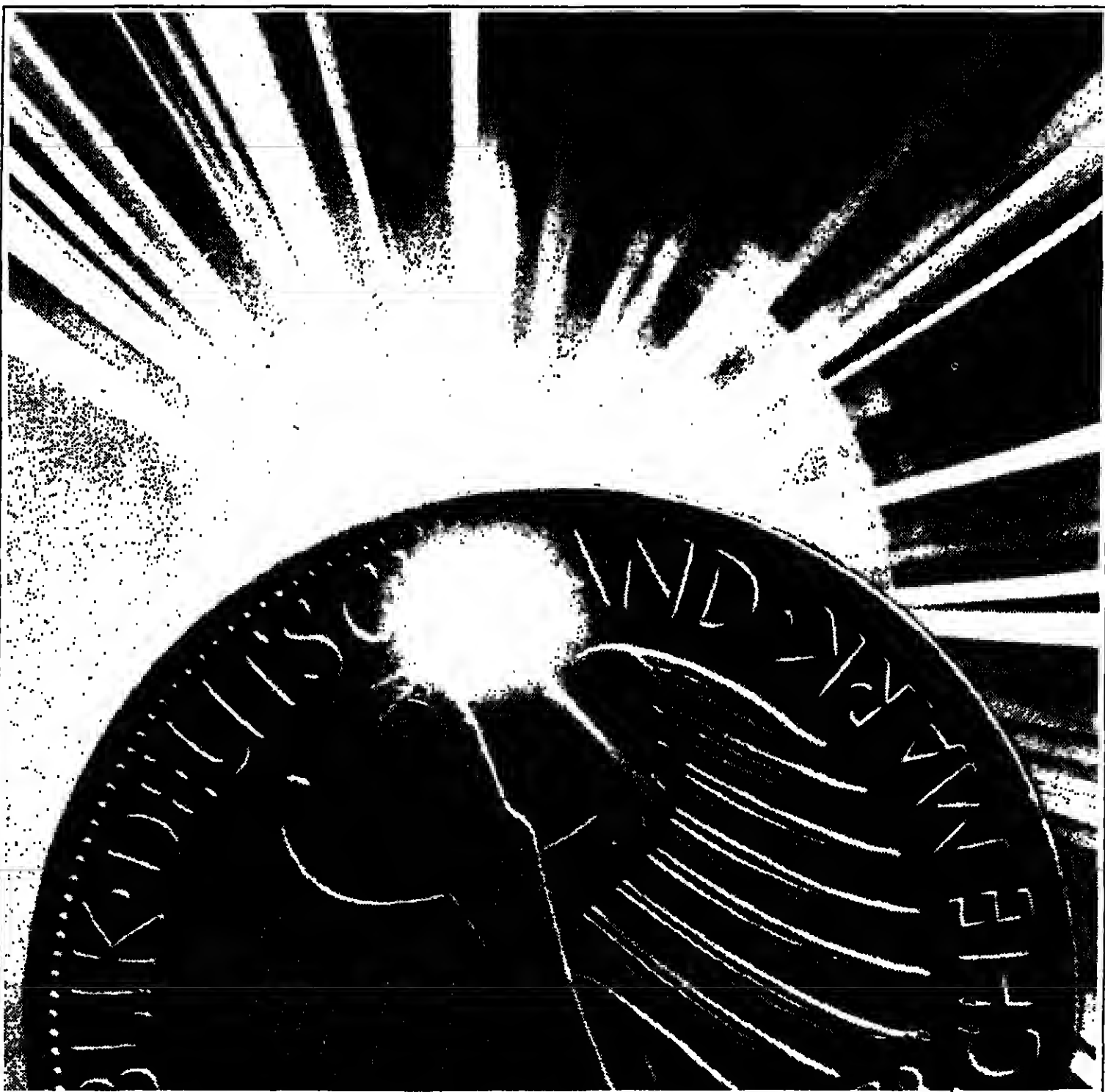
In addition to its own DM bonds and Schuldscheindarlehen, WestLB, one of Germany's top three international banks, offers investment opportunities in fixed-interest securities in major international currencies. Advice on equities is also part

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## SPORTS

## The NFL Silent Sunday: No Fire and Plenty of Ice



Philadelphia Manager Pat Corrales, perhaps feeling the heat of the pennant race, is ejected from Sunday's game for arguing umpire Dutch Renner's ruling that outfielder George Vukovich trapped a line drive by the Mets' Ellis Valentine. The Phils lost, 6-4; any combination of St. Louis victories or Philadelphia losses totaling two will give the National League East title to the Cards.

## Orioles Close In on Brewers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**MILWAUKEE** — Dennis Martinez pitched Baltimore to a 5-2 victory over the Brewers here Sunday, pulling the Orioles within two games of first-place Milwaukee in the American League's Eastern Division. The clubs have seven games left, including a four-game season-ending set at Baltimore beginning Friday night.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In the eighth, Mike Caldwell (17-12) took the loss after winning his seven previous starts.

Gorman Thomas hit his major league-leading 39th homer to stake Milwaukee to a 1-0 lead in the second inning, but Eddie Murray put a 1-2 pitch into the left field bleachers to tie the score in the fourth. The Orioles went ahead in the eighth on singles by Rick Dempsey, Rich Dauer and Cal Ripken.

After Baltimore added a run in the eighth, Milwaukee cut the deficit to 3-2 in its half of the inning, with the bases loaded and one out, Robin Yount singled home Charlie Moore. But rookie outfielder John Shelby threw out Bob Stimp, who attempted to score on Cecil Cooper's subsequent fly to short center.

The Orioles added two runs in the ninth on a triple by Dauer, Murray's sacrifice fly, two walks and Dan Ford's third single of the game.

**Rangers 7, Angels 5**  
 In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish hit a three-run home run and George Wright had three hits and

scored two runs to back the five-hit pitching of Charlie Hough and lead Texas past California, 7-5.

**A's 5, Royals 4**  
 In Oakland, California, reliever Dan Quisenberry gave up three straight two-out singles in the eighth, and the last one, by Mike Heath, delivered the run that defeated Kansas City for the A's, 5-4.

**Indians 4, Tigers 3**  
 In Detroit, Len Barker struck out nine batters through seven innings to notch his 14th victory and center fielder Rick Manning made a game-saving catch for the last out of the game as Cleveland defeated the Tigers, 4-3.

**Twins 2, White Sox 1**  
 In Chicago, Gary Gaetti homered and Bobby Castille scattered five hits to lead Minnesota to a 2-1 verdict over the White Sox.

**Red Sox 5, Yankees 2**  
 In Boston, Jim Rice's seventh-inning triple scored Jerry Remy and lifted the Red Sox to a 5-2 triumph over New York.

**Blue Jays 6, Mariners 2**  
 In Seattle, Dave Stieb (16-14) pitched his league-leading 18th complete game, and batterymate Buck Martinez drove in two runs with a homer and a single to spark Toronto to a 6-2 victory over the Mariners.

**Giants 3, Dodgers 2**  
 In the National League, in Los Angeles, San Francisco's turned the Western Division race into a three-team dogfight by completing a three-game sweep of the Dodgers, 3-2. The victory moved the Giants into a second-place tie with Atlanta, a game behind Los Angeles.

David Evans' two-run home run highlighted the winners' three-run rally in the fifth.

**Padres 3, Braves 2**  
 In Atlanta, Joe Pittman singled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth to give San Diego a 3-2 squeaker over the Braves. Chris Chambliss homered for Atlanta.

## Baseball Pennant Races

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
 Eastern Division: Baltimore (17-12), Milwaukee (16-13), Philadelphia (15-14), Detroit (14-15), Toronto (13-16), New York (12-17), Kansas City (11-18), Chicago (10-19), Cleveland (9-20), Oakland (8-21), Los Angeles (7-22), St. Louis (6-23), Houston (5-24), Minnesota (4-25), Seattle (3-26), San Francisco (2-27), Cincinnati (1-28), Pittsburgh (0-29).

**WESTERN DIVISION**  
 Milwaukee (17-12), Seattle (16-13), Los Angeles (15-14), San Francisco (14-15), Oakland (13-16), Detroit (12-17), Toronto (11-18), Chicago (10-19), Cleveland (9-20), Kansas City (8-21), Philadelphia (7-22), St. Louis (6-23), Houston (5-24), Minnesota (4-25), Cincinnati (3-26), Pittsburgh (2-27), San Diego (1-28), Atlanta (0-29).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
 Eastern Division: Philadelphia (17-12), St. Louis (16-13), Cincinnati (15-14), Atlanta (14-15), Pittsburgh (13-16), New York (12-17), Milwaukee (11-18), Chicago (10-19), Detroit (9-20), Houston (8-21), Los Angeles (7-22), San Francisco (6-23), Toronto (5-24), Kansas City (4-25), Cleveland (3-26), Baltimore (2-27), San Diego (1-28), Oakland (0-29).

**WESTERN DIVISION**  
 St. Louis (17-12), Cincinnati (16-13), Philadelphia (15-14), Atlanta (14-15), Pittsburgh (13-16), New York (12-17), Milwaukee (11-18), Chicago (10-19), Detroit (9-20), Houston (8-21), Los Angeles (7-22), San Francisco (6-23), Toronto (5-24), Kansas City (4-25), Cleveland (3-26), Baltimore (2-27), San Diego (1-28), Oakland (0-29).

**Major League Standings**  
 NATIONAL LEAGUE  
 Eastern Division: Philadelphia (17-12), St. Louis (16-13), Cincinnati (15-14), Atlanta (14-15), Pittsburgh (13-16), New York (12-17), Milwaukee (11-18), Chicago (10-19), Detroit (9-20), Houston (8-21), Los Angeles (7-22), San Francisco (6-23), Toronto (5-24), Kansas City (4-25), Cleveland (3-26), Baltimore (2-27), San Diego (1-28), Oakland (0-29).

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**Major League Leaders**  
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 Eastern Division: Philadelphia (17-12), St. Louis (16-13), Cincinnati (15-14), Atlanta (14-15), Pittsburgh (13-16), New York (12-17), Milwaukee (11-18), Chicago (10-19), Detroit (9-20), Houston (8-21), Los Angeles (7-22), San Francisco (6-23), Toronto (5-24), Kansas City (4-25), Cleveland (3-26), Baltimore (2-27), San Diego (1-28), Oakland (0-29).

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By Dave Anderson  
 New York Times Staff

**NEW YORK** — On the morning of pro football's Silent Sunday, the sun came up in its usual shape — round, not oblong.

America had survived the absence of its Sunday diversion. In the New York area, a television doubleheader had been scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

But at 1 p.m., when the Giants were to have collided with the Steelers in Pittsburgh, a view of empty Three Rivers Stadium was on the screen.

And at 4 p.m., when the Jets were to have played the Colts in Baltimore, a Canadian Football League game was on display.

No Progress  
 Get used to it. The impasse remains.

No progress developed in Sunday's resumption of negotiations between the National Football League Players Association and the NFL Management Council.

Tuesday, the strike will be entering its second week, with another empty Sunday, if not several, looking unless progress suddenly develops.

For some people, alternatives exist. The countdown in baseball's divisional races this week followed by the league playoffs and the World Series; college football, with games expected to be on television Sunday; the start of the National Hockey League season next week and the approach of the National Basketball Association season.

But for the true NFL fan, there is no substitute. Not reruns of memorable games, not CFL games.

In the devoted, Sunday afternoon means NFL football. Nothing less and nothing else.

City Turned On  
 Once upon a time, football meant only Saturday afternoon. Maybe you remember Sunday's heroes — the college football players.

But a quarter of a century ago, New York was turned on to pro football when the Giants won the 1956 NFL championship.

Ever since then in the New York area, football has meant Sunday, not Saturday.

The late Vince Lombardi once put Sunday in perspective. After his Green Bay Packers had won

the first two Super Bowl games, Lombardi spent a season concentrating on his duties as the team's general manager instead of being the coach as well.

But the next year, 1969, he joined the Washington Redskins as both coach and general manager.

"I missed the fire on Sunday," he said.

This past Sunday there was no fire. There was only the ice of the negotiations, the ice that was thickening day by day between Ed Garvey, the executive director of the players association, and the NFL club owners whose mouthpiece is Jack Donlan, the management council's executive director.

Ice may also be quietly thickening between Garvey and some of his 1,500 players, notably those on the New Orleans Saints.

Chastised Saint  
 After the strike began last week, Russell Erlebein, the Saints' player representative, polled 40 teammates and reported all of them favored that the union cease demanding the fixed wage scale that has alienated the owners.

By late Thursday night, according to Erlebein, he had been chastised over the telephone by

Garvey and two other union staff members for having conducted such a poll.

But if so many members of the Saints feel that way about the fixed wage scale, perhaps many other players around the league feel the same way. If they do, then Garvey should be listening to them, not scolding them.

The confrontation between Garvey and Erlebein poses an important question — is Garvey representing the players' wishes, or are the players, by striking, representing Garvey's wishes?

The answer will determine the length of a strike whose details most NFL fans not only do not understand but do not want to understand.

When the strike is eventually settled, the fans won't even be interested in the minutiae of the new collective-bargaining agreement.

All they will want to know is when the season resumes, how well prepared their favorite team will be for its first game and what the betting point spreads will be.

Fan Factor  
 But more than anyone else the fans, by their devotion to the NFL, have created the strike.

From the beginning of its campaign this year for 55 percent of the owners' gross income, the NFL Players Association has shouted: "We are the game." But the players aren't the game; neither are the club owners.

The fans are the game. Without the fans, there wouldn't be television contracts worth \$2.1 billion over five years and no sold-out stadiums — the bulk of the owners' income that has provoked the strike's financial issues.

Essentially, the seeds for this strike were sown a quarter of a century ago when Giant fans in Yankee Stadium began chanting, "Huff, Huff, Huff," imploring middle linebacker Sam Huff to stop unbecomingly ball carriers. That's when the NFL suddenly emerged as a sport of stature, a sport born for television, a sport Madison Avenue could package.

When the Giants declined, Joe Namath joined the New York Jets as their quarterback and sex symbol.

Then, in Super Bowl III, Namath and the Jets astonished the Baltimore Colts, justifying the merger of the upstart American Football League with the NFL establishment.

Other Pulpits  
 Ever since 1970, the NFL has prospered as never before. Until last season, both the Giants and the Jets had been disaster areas for a decade. But the NFL no longer needed a winner in New York to

preach its gospel. It was being preached on TV from Pittsburgh and Miami and Dallas and Oakland, whose teams reigned in the Super Bowl for 10 consecutive years until San Francisco won it last season.

The gospel also has been preached in the parking lots outside stadiums, where the fans gather for tailgate parties.

That's one reason why the Giants, for all their horrendous seasons and all their horrendous seasons until last year, always sold all their season tickets. Win or lose, Giant fans were assured of eight parking-lot parties in the golden glow of

September and October, in the cloudy clink of November and December.

Even at \$11, the basic price for a Giant ticket, those parties are a bargain.

By the time the Jets could return to Shea Stadium on Sunday against the Houston Oilers, or by the time the Giants could return to Giants Stadium a week from Sunday against the St. Louis Cardinals, perhaps the fans will, resuming their parties, be able to discuss the NFL gospel for that Sunday.

On Silent Sunday, there was no gospel.

## NBA May Open Camps Without Basic Contract

By David DuPre  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

**WASHINGTON** — Barring last-minute developments, the 23 National Basketball Association teams will open training camps this week without a collective-bargaining agreement.

This follows a 1981-82 season when NBA teams lost between \$15 million and \$20 million.

The previous three-year contract expired June 1, and players and team owners are at an apparent impasse over a number of key issues in regards to a new contract.

But there has been no talk of a strike, and both sides said the situation hasn't become critical.

"There is a substantial gulf between us," said David Stern, one of the chief negotiators for the NBA. "As a league, the NBA lost, collectively, between \$15 million and \$20 million last season. The average loss per franchise was about \$750,000."

Stern added that \$64 million went to 1982 player salaries and that the average salary had been \$218,000.

"I hope we don't have to start talking strike," said Larry Fleisher, head of the NBA Players Association. "We don't want one. As long as we can keep talking, things will work out and we're talking."

The negotiations have taken an interesting twist. The owners, most of them beset by heavy financial losses, want the players to give back some of the benefits they gained in previous contracts — their contribution to the players' pension plan and their contributions to the medical insurance coverage.

The players don't want to give back anything and want increases in pensions and severance pay.

The owners want to put a ceiling on salaries and the players want all contracts guaranteed.

The players also want a portion of cable television money, so the owners have asked for the money the players get for signing shoe contracts.

"The league has taken the position of us giving back things we bargained for in the past and we aren't about to do that," said Fleisher.

Stern, head of the NBA's business and legal affairs department, said the proposals management is making are necessitated by the financial situation of the league.

"Based on those figures, we think the players are better able to bear the cost of some of the benefits than we are," said Stern. "All we're trying to do is come up with a formula that will get the owners a return on their investment."

The owners have given up their quest for a ceiling on salaries because a court ruled that it would violate the Oscar Robertson settlement of 1976, which cleared the way for the NBA and the American Basketball Association to merge.

"No More Absurd..."  
 "There are X dollars to be gotten out of this business," said Stern. "The owners get theirs from game receipts and television and the players get theirs from salaries and endorsements."

"They're asking for some of our television money, so we're asking for some of their endorsement money — the shoe contracts. One request is no more absurd than the other."

The two sides met twice last week and have other meetings scheduled this week. Both sides have agreed to operate under the terms of the old contract for the time being.

## Packer Fans Give The 'Gate to NFL

United Press International

**GREEN BAY, Wisconsin** — The Green Bay Packers did not play their NFL home opener Sunday in Lambeau Field, but that didn't keep roughly 7,500 fans from whooping it up at a communal tailgate party.

The gathering featured beer, brats and homemade signs commenting on the players' strike. A sign in a van window read "4 Tickets — 50-Yard Line — Negotiable." Declared another: "There Is Life After Football."

Greg Eichmann, a Green Bay resident, said the party was meant as a rebuke to both the players and owners. "I believe in fair bargaining," Eichmann said, "but a strike in this situation is wrong. There's so much money. They should be able to settle this. The players are prima donnas and the owners are prima donnas. I think they take the fans for granted. I'm not happy about it."

Julie Johnson and Jackie Kasten, both of Green Bay, prepared a turkey dinner on a grill. Their families sat down at a candle-lit table set with chaise and silverware and fell to — using "Pack Attack" handkerchiefs as napkins.

## Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	17	12	.583
Detroit	16	13	.556
Los Angeles	15	14	.519
Milwaukee	14	15	.483
Minnesota	13	16	.448
New York	12	17	.413
Philadelphia	11	18	.379
Pittsburgh	10	19	.344
San Francisco	9	20	.310
Seattle	8	21	.275
St. Louis	7	22	.240
Toronto	6	23	.205
Washington	5	24	.170
White Sox	4	25	.135
Yankees	3	26	.100

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	14	15	.483
Boston	13	16	.448
California	12	17	.413
Cincinnati	11	18	.379
Cleveland	10	19	.344
Colorado	9	20	.310
Houston	8	21	.275
Kansas City	7	22	.240
Los Angeles	6	23	.205
Montreal	5	24	.170
New York	4	25	.135
Philadelphia	3	26	.100
Pittsburgh	2	27	.065
San Diego	1	28	.030
St. Louis	0	29	.000

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## The Football Tragedy

the studio. "I was around the cameras during a weekend television search for the ultimate Valley Girl. But even Moon Zappa, who inspired all with her hit record "Valley Girls," agreed the Valley Girls' craze and teenage rebellion were gone too far — enough to make her "heart out." "It is like a nightmare," the teen-age daughter of Frank Zappa said as about a thousand people drawn by the flashing lights shouted "Awesome Tonight!" and "Moon Zappa!" and "Zappa!" roared in on the contestants. "It's ridiculous that anyone would so seriously try to imitate this style of dress up, and be proud of it," she cried. As far as "I'm concerned it's a bad idea. At each interview, I just get angry. I think, 'My friends are going to think I'm a slut.'"

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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